SECOND EDITION.

TUESDAY, ONE O'CLOCK, P. M.

The New-York Times.

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INDEPENDENCE DAY.

The Celebration in the City and Elsewhere.

Orations of Caleb Cushing and Henry Ward Beecher.

Military Parades, Fireworks, Excursions.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS.

Fires and Arrests of the Day.

The 4th of July, which came this year on Sunday, was celebrated yesterday in the usual style, and with no less enthusiasm than is usual. The day was fine, not too hot, considering the month, and the evening was cool, delicious and cloudless, giving excellent opportunity for the display and appreciation of the fireworks. Taken throughout, it is long since the Fourth of July was more generally or more pleasantly observed in the City. The day was ushered in with the ringing of bells, and the firing of cannon. Flags were floating from all flag staffs on shore, and from the shipping in the harbor. More than the usual amount of gunpowder was burnt, and from daylight to midnight, the streets resounded constantly with detonations from the bursting of torpedoes to the roar of heavy guns. The national salute was fired from the Battery by the Veteran Corps of '76, under command of Col. RAYNER, and from the Park by the Veterans of 1812 under Col. RAYMOND.

The Procession of the Military.

The military display, yesterday, was unusually fine. The entire of the First Division of the New-York State Militia, with the exception, of course, of the National Guard, who are at Richmond, as early as eight o'clock, in Fourteenth-street, under the command of Major-General SANFORD. Large crowds had assembled to witness the review, and even at that early hour, Broadway, along the whole line of march, was thronged with people, expectant of the coming show. Before 9 o'clock, the troops bommenced their march, proceeding down Broadway to Chambers-street, and thence to the east gate of the Park. It was announced that they would reach the City Hall at 10 o'clock, but they were nearly half an hour ahead of time, being anxious, probably, to get off duty, in order to enjoy the day at home with their families. They did not halt in the Park, but paid the honors of a marching salute to the Mayor and such members of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen as were present. Passing out of the Park into Broadway, the several Companies were dismissed:

The Twelfth Regiment, under command of Col. COX, attracted particular attention—it being the first occasion on which they appeared in their new dress and equipments. Their marching and entire military discipline commanded marked approbation during the whole procession. A little incident of annoyance occurred to this fine troop. Their commander, Col. COX, was placed under arrest by the Commander-in-Chief, for refusing to turn out on the occasion of removing President MONROE'S remains. Of course, no disrespect to the memory of that statesman was intended, but the Colonel, who knew that his men must be at hand on the Celebration of the Fourth, objected to taking part in two processions with so brief an interval between them. For this refusal, it is said that he will be tried by a Court Martial.

The Veterans of 1812 turned out yesterday, as also did several private clubs and societies. The "Benevolent Cartmen" especially made quite a show.

THE CELEBRATION IN TAMMANY.

Oration by the Hon. Caleb Cushing—Presentation, Collation and Toasts.

The day was celebrated in Tammany with unusual *eclat*. The Hall was thrown open to the members of the Society and its friends; the cannon boomed at intervals in the Park, and a band discoursed patriotic airs from the balcony. The proceedings commenced about 1 o'clock, when the Sachems, in their regalia, entered, each accompanied by an invited guest. The assemblage, which seemed in a great measure to be composed of Federal office-holders, filled the apartment, overflowed down the stairs, and commingled with the contingent in the bar-room below.

Mr. ISAAC V. FOWLER, the Grand Sachem, occupied the Chair. The platform on which he sat was draped with flags, the orchestra also, and the banners of the thirteen States were suspended on the walls.

Among the gentlemen present were Mr. CUSHING, the Orator, the Hon. Judge HILTON, Mayor TIEMANN, Ex-Governor PRICE, of New-Jersey, ELIJAH F. PURDY, JOHN VAN BUREN, Ex-Senator MCMURRAY, E. B. HART, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, WILSON SMALL, the Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES, and a host of minor politicians.

First in the order of exercises was the presentation to the Society of a splendid "Cap of Libvrty" by Ex-Senator MCMURRAY, who said:

GRAND SACHEM, SACHEMS AND BROTHERS—I have the honor to present to our Society, in behalf of Mr. HENRY LIEBENAN, an old and valued brother, whose life has been one of consistent devotion to the usages and principles of the Democratic Republican Party, a "Cap of Liberty," most beautifully and artistically executed by his own hands, and designed to replace the one now in usage.

The demi-oval part is of rich red silk, the base of blue velvet, from the top is suspended a golden tassel, and on the border are thirteen stars in silver, designating the old confederation of States.

The Cap as a symbol of liberty is of very ancient date. From time immemorial, students entering Colleges and Universities, have given them a Cap, thereby denoting that they had passed from under the rod of the schoolmaster, and were invested with the privileges and responsibilities of liberty. The customs were derived from the ceremony in usage among the ancient Romans, (*servos ad fileum vocare,*) wherein a Cap was placed with solemn ceremony upon the head of the manumitted slave in token of his emancipation and elevation to the dignity of citizenship.

The *fileus* was a felt hat or cap made to fit close to the head, and shaped like the half of an egg, and very nearly resembled the one now presented you. No symbol of liberty is so ancient, nor has been so generally adopted as the Cap. The arms of the Swiss Cantons have a round hat or cap for a crest, and the symbol has played an important part in the struggles of that brave people. In England, a blue cap with a white border, and the inscription "Liberty" in letters of gold, is the indicia of constitutional liberty. So the "Bonnet rouge" was used in France at the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789, and subsequently became the badge of membership of the Jacobins. The Cap is also the symbol of bravery, for in Rome it was likewise conferred upon successful gladiators.

On ancient medals, as also upon our national coins, the Cap of Liberty is upheld by the hand of woman, signifying that so great a boon conferred by God on favored people, should be exercised in the spirit of peace, love and good-will to men.

In conclusion, I place in your hands the Cap of Liberty.

These remarks were followed by a burst of applause.

The Grand Sachem then rose and said:

SIR: As the Grand Sachem of the Tammany Society, and in its behalf, I accept this beautiful gift. The brother who has presented it to us and to our Order is a true and faithful son of Tammany. For the kind remembrance which has prompted the gift we sincerely thank him. Permit me, Sir, for yourself, to tender our thanks for the eloquent remarks you have made and for the valuable information you have imparted to us in reference to the origin and history of the "Cap of Liberty." [Cheers.] Fellow citizens, we are assembled to-day in this time-honored Hall to celebrate the birthday of our country. The constitution of our ancient Society renders it our duty to keep this day in everlasting remembrance. We bid you all welcome here—all are wanted. To-day we may congratulate ourselves on having a Democracy thoroughly united and invincible—with all past divisions healed—all former fueds forgotten. The lateness of the hour and the natural anxiety of us all to listen to the Orator of the day warns me to refrain from making some remarks which I had intended. I shall, therefore, introduce to you Brother JOHN WHEELER, who will read, as by olden custom prescribed, the charter of our liberty—the Declaration of Independence, signed just two and eighty years ago on the day we celebrate. This duty fulfilled you will then have the pleasure of listening to New-England's gifted son, the eloquent and accomplished CUSHING, who has generously left his home to participate in our festivities and make them brighter by his presence. Mr. WHEELER will now read the Declaration of Independence. [Loud and protracted applause.]

Mr. WHEELER having read the Declaration of Independence, several passages of which were applauded,

The Hon. CALEB CUSHING, of Massachusetts, was introduced amid renewed and vehement cheering. He delivered a characteristic address of upwards of an hour in length.

When the rounds of cheering which followed Mr. CUSHING'S address had subsidad,

Mr. ELIJAH F. PURDY rose, and, in very complimentary terms, proposed a vote of thanks to the Orator, whose sentiments he indorsed as being not only those of Tammany Hall, but, he was certain, of the Democracy of the Union. In addition he moved that Mr. CUSHING be requested to furnish a copy of his Oration for publication.

The motion was adopted enthusiastically.

The Grand Sachem called on the assemblage to sing an ode—(copies of which had been distributed in advance)—and said that they were not only requested and invited, but every man was *expected* to join in singing it.

The band then struck up "Hail Columbia," and the audience sang the "ode," with extraordinary vigor and effect.

Of the composition, it is sufficient to say, it was a little more patriotic than coherent. The following lines are a fair specimen:

"Lo! Our Fathers from the Skies
Bend, to-day, with Beaming Eyes,
Bend with Love to see our Clime,
Marching in its Course Sublime,
And Winning all our Birthright Claims,
The Guerdon, Glory of their Names!
Let us Stand where they have Stood,
Stand for Justice, Right and Good!
Stand Erect on Freedom's Sod!
Blest by Duty, Blest by God.
Hail Columbia, Proud and Free!
Hail the Nation's Jubilee!
Land of Beauty, Virtue, Worth,
Wonder, Glory of the Earth!"

This elicited, at the close, thunders of applause.

The assemblage then retired to what is popularly known as "The Coal-Hole," where a free lunch and a plentiful supply of punch and champagne were provided.

It had been previously arranged that a series of sentiments and responces should be there offered, according to the following programme;

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day We Celebrate*—Reverenced by freemen and abhorred by tyrants throughout the world—May it never cease to invoke the patriotic pride of the American People.

2. *The Heroes of the Revolution*—Who, recognizing the great principles of human liberty and self-government, successfully vindicated and secured them against the armies of Great Britain. Their faithful children will ever cherish their memory, and protect the sacred legacy they bequeathed. Col. I. H. WRIGHT, of Massachusetts.

3. *Washington—The Soldier, the Patriot and the Statesman*—His name and services imperishably identified with the liberty, glory and prosperity of the American People. Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES.

4. *The President of the United States*—The integrity, honor and prosperity of the Union are safe in the hands of JAMES BUCHANAN, whose firm and enlightened patriotism will equally repress domestic rebellion or foreign aggression. Hon. JOHN VAN BUREN.

5. *The Constitution*—Faithfully respected by the various States, and honestly interpreted by our Judicial Tribunals, it cannot fail to secure and perpetuate the Union, and suucessfully preserve the liberty, equality and happiness of every section of our country. Capt. RYNDERS.

6. *The American Press*—Independent, enterprising and intelligent—it distributes knowledge and the spirit of freedom throughout the length and breadth of our land, affording the best evidence and guarantee of free institutions. GEN. F. THOMPSON.

7. *Woman*—The social conquerer and civilizer of our sex. To yield is our triumph—to resist our misfortune. C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH.

8. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—An unfailing reliance in the hour of danger, protecting our national honor on sea and land, and securing by gallantry, discipline and fidelity, the reputation of the American nation.

9. *The State of New-York*—Less eminent for its commerce, agriculture, and manufactures, than its public charities and intelligent and liberal system of Education. The motto, "Excelsior," appropriately designates its progress in the noblest acts of peace and civilization. Gen. AARON WARD.

10. *The City of New York*—The Metropolis of the Union, as unrivalled in enterprise and population, as steadfast to Democratic principles. Mayor TIEMANN.

11. *Civil and Religious Liberty*—The inestimable inheritance from the American Revolution, guaranteed under our Constitution and Laws to every citizen, without reference to creed or nationality. Hon. JOHN KELLY.

12. *The Freedom of the Seas*—Our national honor and commercial interest demand the sanctity and protection of the American Flag on every sea, and the inestimable right must, at every hazard and against every nation, be vindicated and maintained. Gen. HIRAM WALBRIDGE.

13. *The Tammany Society*—Devoted to the preservation of Republican Liberty, and identified with its history and progress, may its existence be as eternal as the principles it inculcates. E. F. PURDY.

How far this arrangement was preserved it is impossible to say. The lunch-room was crowded to repletion. Everybody seemed mindless of everybody else; there was a general scramble for provender and an unprecedented demand for the liquor—both disappearing with a marvellous rapidity, and to the great discomfiture of those who happened to be hindmost. What the speakers said, was not heard.

The eloquence was mere dumb-show, save, perhaps, the toast to the health of the orator, offered by Mr. VAN BUREN, and the reply thereto by the orator himself.

About half-past four the tables were entirely cleared off, and the democracy entirely cleared out.

The Veterans.

The "Veteran Corps" dined together on Monday at the Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-street. Fifty-four of that body were assembled, and a more satisfactory or joyous meeting has not occurred for many years. The dinner was declared to be first-rate, and the speeches were enthusiastic. Col. JAMES CORNING, Captain of the Albany troop of Artillery, took the head of the table. The usual routine of festive toasts being duly honored, the special feature of interest was the presence of the grandson of one of the captors of Major ANDRE, Mr. VAN BOORT, of Tarrytown, who very effectively revived the recollection of that incident in our national history.

The Fourth at the Institutions.

The Fourth of July was duly honored at the Institutions, the celebration not varying materially in its mode from that adopted on previous occasions. At Randall's Island 350 children were plentifully fed with roast beef and its necessary concomitants, and then regaled with the allowance of oranges, candies, and the indispensible peanuts usual on this festive anniversary. Master RYAN, dressed in full military costume, delivered a patriotic speech commendable for its brevity. Governors SMITH, DRAPER, OLIVER and B. F. FINCKNEY, spoke very effectively, and some pretty dialogues were recited by the children, who all seemed well and happy. Two or thre hundred visitors were present, attracted, perhaps, by the fineness of the weather. They peeped everywhere and promenaded the grounds wtth evident satisfaction. For them a cold collation was provided.

At the Refuge, the children there had a very ample programme of exercises, in speech, song and dialogue, and the booming of a "big gun" was often the signal for a merry shout. We have heard of no accident that marred the celebration at any of the Institutions.

The Fireworks—Immense Crowds to Witness them.

The beauty and coolness of the night, and the anticipated pyrotechnic glories provided by the City Fathers, attracted mammoth crowds to each location where the displays were to take place, viz.: the Park, Madison-square, Hamilton-square, Jackson-square, Hamersley-square, Tompkins-square, the corner of East Broadway and Grand-street, Union Market, corner of Seventh-avenue and Broadway, of Franklin-street and West Broadway, Mount Morris and Mission-square. Especially were the Park, Madison-square and Tompkins-square thronged with people. To see these places, one almost thought that the entire population of the City had turned out. The Park and its neighborhood was one dense mass of human beings. The fireworks there, as well as at Madison and Tompkins squares, were made and superintended by Messrs. EDGE, of Jersey City, and were quite equal to any of those gentlemen's former efforts. In the Park, the display opened with flights of rockets and bombs, commencing at 8 o'clock, and continuing at intervals for half an hour, after which the standing pieces were ignited in the following order: First, a scroll wheel of jessamine, brilliant and radiant fires, with a centre of revolving scrolls, of colored flame. The second piece was called "The Grand Seal of Malta," opening with a lexagon vertical wheel with crimson and green centre, mutating to a magnificent battery of crimson, green, blew and yellow fires. This piece was loudly applauded. A piece consisting of two wheels, revolving in contrary directions, with an opague centre, which was suddenly filled with globes of colored fires, was much admired. The next piece represented a cascade of fire, falling over rocks formed of diamond lancework. "The Shield of the Union" was a very elaborate design. It commenced with a brilliant wheel of various fires, with crimson and yellow rosettes, mutating to a grand centre-piece of diamond lancework, with the word "Union," each letter inclosed by a shield. The next piece, an "Egyptian Pyramid," opened with a revolving sun of Maltese, carmine, and Japanese fires, with red, purple and yellow centre, mutating to a splendid pyramid of white, crimson, purple, green and orange fires, one hundred feet in height. After these came the "Fairie's Frolic," the "Glory of Mexico," a vertical hexagon wheel of Chinese, Japanese and Maltese fires, with crimson and green centres, mutating to Chinese fires. A magnificent piece of pyrotechny called the "Fire Department" gave huge delight to the crowd. It commenced with a scroll wheel mutating to the various emblems of the Department, hydrants with hose and pipe attached, ladders, hooks, torches, caps, trumpets, &c., terminating with a grand shower of colored fires and maroon explosions. "Liberty and Justice," "The Star of America," and a representation of a United States war-steamer, in full sail, and under a full head of steam, with the motto "We protect our Flag," were very beautiful. But the most superb show of all was the last piece, "The Triumph of America," sixty feet high and one hundred feet in length. It commenced with a wheel of Maltese rayounant and jessamine fires, with centre of colored lancework, representing the Genius of America, with a shield in one hand, and the other outstretched to receive the scroll of which the Muse of History, kneeling at her feet, was in the act of presenting to her. By the side of the Muse was the Goddess of Wisdom, placing a chaplet on the brows of America. On pedestals, on each side of these figures, were also figures of Justice, composed of filagree lancewerk, the whole being encircled by an arc composed of shields, eagles, stars, and other emblems of the Union, and surrounded by the coat of arms of the United States. On each side of this centre were kaleidescopes with revolving centres, the whole terminating with a grand flight of rockets, bombs, mines, Roman candles, &c. The air was rent with repeated cheers upon the termination of this beautiful peice, and then the vast crowd slowly dispersed to their homes.

Of the fireworks at the other places, we can only say, that if not quite so good as those in the Park, they were all splendid exhibitions, and gave abundant delight to all who witnessed them. Of the private and family exhibitions, it is sufficient to say that they appeared more numerous than on any former celebration of the Day of Independence. The air was filled in every direction with showers of rockets and bombs of various colored fires. The pavement almost quivered with the detonation of fire-crackers; the ear was deafened with the reports of pistols. Take it altogether, the pyrotechnic display of yesterday was never exceeded, and seldom, if ever, has been equaled in our City.

Excursions.

A very large number of mechanics and others, who are confined closely to business, took advantage of the postponement of the celebration to the 5th for a brief visit, with their families, to the country. They left the City on Saturday afternoon, and so had two full days of rest and pleasure. The various excursion-boats were crowded Saturday, Sunday and Monday; and, so far as we have learned, no serious accidents occurred.

Accidents and Incidents.

As Mrs. ANN BROWN was standing at the door of her residencc, No. 16 New-street, she was suddenly shot in the right shoulder and forehead by several buck-shot. It was directly ascertained that the shot proceeded from a musket fired by a man, named JAMES MAHEN, while passing on the opposite side of the street. A Policeman, of the Fifth Ward, arrested MAHEN, and he was locked up to await the injuries of Mrs. BROWN, who was removed to the Hospital. MAHAN was intoxicated, and declares the shooting was entirely accidental.

JOHN MILLER, a boy six years of age, was walking up the Bowery, near Canal-street, with an elder brother, when he received a shot in his right leg from a pistol. He was taken to his residence in Hester-street. The person who fired the shot escaped arrest.

CHARLES COLES, a boy five years old, had his hand shattered in a shocking manner by the explosion of a small cannon, which somo boys were firing in Centre-street. He was taken to the residence of his parents, No. 99 Elm-street.

A man, named EDWARD POWEN, was badly injured by the explosion of a pistol in his hand, while firing it on the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. His injuries were so serious that he had to be removed to Bellevue Hospital.

HENRY PLANCHE, a boy 15 years of age, was severely burned by his clothes taking fire from some gunpowder which he had fired on the sidewalk in Eldridge-street. He was taken to the Tenth Ward Station-House and his burns dressed by Police-Surgeon WATERMAN, after which he was sent to the Hospital.

At 3 o'clock P. M. a fire occurred at No. 78 Orchard-street, caused by the explosion of fire crackers. The fire was extinguished with a few pails of water.

WM. CUFF, residing at No. 332 Ninth-street, was shot through the head with a pistol in the hands of ROBERT MARTIN. MARTIN was drunk, and the fire was the result of the grossest carelessness. He was at once arrested by the Eleventh Ward Police, and locked up to await the result of CUFF'S injuries.

HENRY WILLIAMS had the front of his cap shot away by a pistol in the hands of a boy. His eyebrows were badly scorched.

PAT MCGOWEN, waiter at Green's Dining Saloon, No. 129 Chambers-street, had his thumb blown off, by the explosion of a pistol which he was loading.

SARAH CRAWFORD, a colored woman, had her ankle badly hurt by the explosion of a small cannon, in Worth-street. She was sent to the Hospital.

ALMIRA WEBB, residing at No. 108 Church-street, was shot in the right leg by a pistol in the hands of a boy. She was also taken to the Hospital.

STEPHEN HAMPTON had his right hand badly shattered by the discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

At 3 P. M., OWEN DOWNS, 11 years of age, was shot through the hand by a pistol. He was conveyed, by the Police, to the residence of his parents, corner of First and Eleventh-avenue.

PAT COY, a boy, 15 years old, had one of his fingers shot off by a pistol. Taken home, corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Broadway.

WM. PARKER was shot in the face and one eye nearly put out.

JOHN LONGHARD had one of his fingers cloven off by the discharge of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

PAUL ETIENE was shot in the hand at No. 126 Avenue B.

STEPHEN HAMILTON, residing at No. 8 Ludlow-street, had his left hand badly shattered by the explosion of a pistol. Taken to the Hospital.

DANIEL O. SULLIVAN broke his leg by jumping off the Park railing, last evening, while looking at the fire-works. He was conveyed to the Hospital.

SAMUEL WHITE had his right hand blown to pieces by the explosion of a pistol. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, and it is believed that the arm will have to be amputated.

A daughter of Sergeant RELAY, of the Twenty-first Ward, was burned by her clothes taking fire from fire crackers. She died at 11 o'clock last night.

Last Fourth of July the Sergeant lost a boy, he being run over by an omnibus.

FATAL CAR ACCIDENT.—A boy nearly three years of age, son of MOSES GILBERT STEIM, No. 487 Eighth-avenue, was run over last evening at 7 o'clock by an Eighth-avenue car, near Thirty-fifth-street, breaking both of his legs and cutting off one arm. The child died at 11 o'clock and an inquest will be held to-day.

Disturbanbes, &c.

DISTURBANCE IN A GROCERY—YOUNG GIRL DANGEROUSLY SHOT.—At 7 o'clock last evening a difficulty occurred between some people in the grocery-store No. 27 Mulberry-street, during which a pistol was discharged. A young girl, only ten years of age, named VICTORIA HERBELT, residing at No. 29 Mulberry-street, who had come into the place to buy something, was hit by the ball in the region of the stomach, wounding her dangerously. She was removed to the City Hospital. It could not be ascertained who fired the pistol, and consequently no arrest was made.

PROBABLE HOMICIDE.—James Lesskert, who was arrested about three weeks ago on a charge of stabbing Andrew Hassner, in Forty-fifth-street, near Second-avenue, and held to answer in $1,000 bail, was rearrested yesterday, as Hassner was reported in a dying condition from the effects of his injuries. The prisoner was locked up in the Twentieth Ward Station-house.

FIREMENS' FIGHT.—Some runners attached to No. 44 Engine Company and No. 4 Hose Company, made a desperate attempt yesterday to get up a genuine fight. In the morning they had a slight brush in the Bowery. At 1 o'clock a false alarm of fire was started, which brought the opposing factions together. They had just commenced a sharp set-to, when the Police arrived and ended the sport by dispersing the entire crowd, but it required several smart blows over several heads, with the policemeu's locusts, before the bellicose parties were separated. JEREMIAH DIXON, WM. BROWN and JAMES MCGUIRE, ringleaders, were arrested and locked up in the Station-house. Had net the policemen arrived opportunely, it is believed that a bloody fight would have taken place.

Fires.

IN HENRY-STREET—SERVANT GIRL FATAELY BURNED.—The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by a slight fire in the dwelling-house of Mr. GEORGE ANDREWS, No. 117 Henry-street. The fire was speedily extinguished. It was caused through the carelessness of JOHANNA RYAN, the servant girl, in using camphene to make a fire in the range. Her clothes caught from the blaze, burning her so seriously that she died at 3 o'clock this morning, at the City Hospital. The family of Mr. ANDREWS was absent in the country.

IN THOMPSON-STREET.—At a few minutes after 3 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the boot and shoe store of CARL SPECTH, No. 296 Thompson-street. The loss was estimated at $300, which is fully covered by insurance in the Amsterdam Insurance Company.

IN THE BOWERY.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the awning in front of Held's Hotel, corner of Bowery and Hester-street, caught fire by the explosion of a bunch of fire-crackers. Through the efforts of the firemen the flames were prevented from communicating to the hotel.

IN WILLIAM-STREET.—At 11 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the fifth story of the building No. 181 William street, occupied by C. R. CHRISTOPHER, job printer. His loss amounted to $500. ROBERT SEARS, book publisher, on the first floor, had stock considerably damaged by water. Several other tenants in the house also sustained damages by the water. The total loss is estimated at $1,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

IN FULTON-STREET.—Between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the saloon in the basement of the building corner of Fulton-street and Ryders-alley. The fire communicated to the clothing store of GEORGE N. LOSS, on the first floor, destroying his entire stock. The total damage is stated as $3,000, and the fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN FRANKFORT-STREET.—At 10 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the building corner of Frankfort and Cliff streets. It was speedily extinguished, with but trifling damage.

IN PIKE-STREET.—The alarm of fire at 3 P. M. yesterday was caused by a barrel of tar being set on fire by a bunch of fire-crackers.

IN JACKSON-STREET.—At 10 o'clock last evening the roof the old wooden building, corner of Jackson and Grand streets, caught fire by some Roman candles set off from the opposite side of the street. By the time the firemen arrived the fire was extinguished.

IN MINETTA-STREET.—Between 9 and 10 A. M. yesterday, the dwelling-house No. 7 Minetta-street, caught on fire. It was speedily extinguished, with trifling damage.

The Fulton-Street Daily Prayer-Meeting.

The noonday Prayer-Meeting at the North Dutch Church was held yesterday as nsual, notwithstanding the fourth of July celebration, and there seemed to be no abatement of interest in the exercises, which evidently indicates a general disposition to retain that Meeting as a permanent institution.

THE CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

Laying the Corner-Stone of the New Armory—Address by Henry Ward Beecher—Accidents, &c.

The day was celebrated yesterday in Brooklyn with much more spirit than usual.

At daybreak Captain SMITH, of the 70th Regiment, fired a national salute at Fort Greene. A similar salute was also fired in the Easteen District by Captain TOFT.

At 9 o'clock the military and civic societies had assembled in the vicinity of the City Hall, according to the programme, and by 10 o'clock the procession moved through Myrtle-avenue, Bridge, Sands, Fulton, Hicks, Pineapple and Henry streets, and came to a halt at the corner of Henry and Pineapple streets, the site of the new Armory.

LAYING OF THE CORNER-STONE.

The Mayor, Committee of Arrangements and other dignitaries occupied a temporary platform, erected for their accommodation, near the place where the corner-stone was to be laid.

The Free-Masons formed aroand the stone, and a prayer was offered by their Chaplain.

R. W. Deputy WARD, Mrster, JOHN W. SIMONS acting as Grand Master, then spoke as follows:

"One of the earliest tenets of the Masonic Institution teaches us that we are to be quiet, peaceable citizens, not countenancing disloyalty or rebellion, but patiently submitting to the awards of duly constituted authority. In obedience to this law of the Fraternity, and at the invitation of the Municipality, we appear before the world to-day clothed in the insignia of the craft and publicly declaring our character as free and accepted masons, thus testifying our veneration for the laws of the order, our respect for the authority under which, as citizens, we live. Free Masonry is a cosmopolitan institution. While it has no political or religious doctrines peculiar to itself, it respects those of all men provided they admit the existence of a Supreme Being and respect the power of the State. It teaches us to rejoice with the happy, to sympathize with the sad, and, regarding all men as bretnren, to labor for the destruction of the errors and prejudices of the part of the ingathering of the whole human race in the family of Brethren. As the disciples of an institution founded on these generous principles we meet with you, fellow-citizens, not only to participate in the peculiar ceremonial about to take place, but also to join in the swelling anthem now ringing out from every portion of the great domain of this happy people. To rejoice with you on the auspicious return of the birthday of our Republic; to recall the memories of the illustrious Masons, who, with the sword in one hand and the mystic emblem of our Fraternity in the other, fought, and bled and died for those liberties we now enjoy. We need only mention our Brothers WASHINGTON, LAFAYETTE, GREENE and MARION to find a representative echo in every manly heart that surrounds us. But as Masons we find a peculiar interest clinging around the spot where we now stand. This stone about to be lowered to its resting place as the chief stone of the corner with the ancient ceremonies of the craft, contains within it one that years ago resounded with the gavel in the hands of LAFAYETTE the illustrious friend of our country, the beloved Brother of our Order. We cannot look upon it my friends without emotions too deep for utterance. Let us regard it as an altar and renew around it our vows of fealty to this inseparability of the States for which LAFAYETTE sacrificed so much; of renewed devotion to the Fraternity of which he was so bright an example and ornament.

We will now proceed Brethren to the duties devolving upon us; and I can only regret Mr. Mayor that the chief officer of our Order, prostrated by sickness, is unable to conduct the ceremonies committed by him to my hands."

The Grand Chaplain, R. W. B. SICKELS, offered a prayer.

The stone, a brown one, two feet square, containing the contents of the old one, the Records of the City, the names of all the City and County officers, newspapers of the day, Bible, &c., &c., was then lowered into its place.

The Grand Master, addressing the right warshipful Deputy Grand Master, said:

"Apply the implement of your office and make report.

DEPUTY—"Most Worshipful, the stone is square. The workmen have doee their duty."

GRAND MASTER—"Right Worshipful Senior Grand Warden, apply the implement of your office to the stene and make report."

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—"Most Worshipful, the stone is level—the workmen has done their duty."

GRND DASTER—"Right Worshipful Brother Junior Grand Warden apply the implement of your office to the stone and make report."

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—"Most Worshipful the stone is plumb. The workmen have done their duty."

GRAND MASTER—This corner-stone having been tested by the proper implements of masonry, I find it well formed, true and trusty, and correctly laid according to the rules of our ancient craft. Let the elements of consecration be presented.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER—(Sprinkling corn from a golden vessel)—"I sprinkle this corn as an emblem of plenty. May the blessings of bounteous Heaven be showered down upon us; and may our hearts be filled with gratitude."

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

SENIOR GRAND WARDEN—(Sprinkling wine from a silver vessel)—"I pour this wine as an emblem of joy and gladness. May our hearts be made glad by the influence of divine truth, and flourish as the vine."

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

JUNIOR GRAND WARDEN—(Pouring oil from a silver vessel)—"I pour this oil as an emblem of peace. May peace and harmony, good-will and brotherly love abound among us."

RESPONSE—"So mote it be."

The Grand Master then directed the Grand Honors to be given by three claps of the hands and stamps of the right foot at the same time, and striking the stave with his mallet, said:

"Brethren, heving now, by command of our Most Worshipful Grand Master, and with the assistance of the Grand Lodge of the Fraternity duly laid, according to the rules of our ancient Craft, this corner-stone of the Brooklyn City Armory, it now remains to supplicate the blessings of the great Architect of the Universe upon this undertaking, and to implore that He will be pleased to bless this building and to grant that it may tend to His glory and the advancement of the interests of this great City."

Prayer was then made by the Rev. E. M. JOHNSON.

The plans of the building having been inspected by the Grand Master, he returned them to the architect, saying: "Mr. Architect, these plans having been accepted by the civic authorities, and approved by us, we return them to you with the hope that, under your skillful guidance, this building may progress to completion with all due speed and without accident to the workmen; and that it may long remain a monument of your skill and the enterprise of our citizens."

The National Anthem was then played by the band.

The procession then passed through Henry, Atlantic and Court streets to City Hall Park, where the exercises were commenced with prayer by the Rev. Mr. N. E. SMITH, and the reading of the Declaration of Independence by Hon. E. T. WOOD.

It was supposed that the Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER would address the people from the stand; but, when the Declaration had been read, he appeared near the top of the City Hall steps and straightway began to speak. On any other day, and in any other place, he would have been inclined to make some apology for himself; but as the day was the aniversary of the one on which personal liberty was asserted successfully by their fathers, and as he was in his own city, he could claim exemption from that which, under other circumstances, he might have deemed necessary. Thirty-three years ago the corner stone of a Free Library building had been laid, when they had then been laying the corner-stone of a new Armory, and on that occasion the patriotic LAFAYETTE was there—one of the few men whom now we could all afford heartily to praise—not his head at the expense of his heart, nor his heart at the expense of his head, but the whole man—head, heart and all. He was a man who stood with WASHINGTON, and whose name it was a pleasure to associate with his. It might seem to them, that in laying the corner-stone of an Armory there was not much that a minister could find to speak upon appropriately, but he would tell them that he was a man before he was a minister, and therefore he considered it just as fitting that he should speak on such an occasion, as any other man. It might seem suspicious that a Free Library should give place to an Armory, but he would have them recollect, that nothing had been sacrificed; and that our armories, after all, were very peaceful affairs. Our walls of defence were the people; wherever there was a man, or a woman, or a child, there was a wall; and wherever there was a Christian father or mother, there was our best armory. The speaker then passed to a consideration of the progress of the City of Brooklyn, a city which he believed was destined to the second if not the first city in the Union. In the course of his oration Mr. BEECHER referred to the Union as one that was to be judged and not given up, unless we were asked to pay for it all that for which it was called into existence; and, in conclusion, he made an eloquent reference to the efforts now making by the women of the country, to make the tomb of WASHINGTON the property of the nation.

When Mr. BEECHER had spoken, prayer was offered by the Rev. E. M. JOHNSON, and then the people separated.

At the conclusion of the exercises, here the invited guests and City authorities partook of a collation in the Governors' Room, prepared by the Messrs. HAWXHURST, of the Wyandotte Saloon.

Accidents, Fires, &c.

It is gratifying to be able to state that nothwithstanding the large number who celebrated the day, but few serious accidents occurred.

The only affair at all serious, was the shooting of one of the "Forty-Acre Crowd," known as SCABBY MCCLUSKEY.

There had been an alarm of fire, and a disturbance occurred between the members of Engine Companies Nos. 5 and 11. The quarrel was continued after the parties had retired to a saloon in Gold-street, near Myrtle-avenue, when MCCLUSKEY attempted to whip a man, and got shot through the neck for his trouble. The wound is considered a mortal one.

A man named JENCE GILBERT discharged a pistol in the face of a colored boy in the Sixth Precinct; but fortunately without doing any serious damage. GILBERT was arrested and locked up.

A 2 o'clock P. M. a row of frame houses on Baltic-street, near South, was set on fire by fire-crackers. The fire was extinguished with a damage to the premises of about $1,000.

In the evening there was a display of fire-works at three different points in the city—creditable affairs for the money they cost, but rather a small display for a city of the size of Brooklyn.

FRIGHTFUL MORTALITY AT SEA.

Nearly a Whole Ship's Crew Swept off by Yellow Fever—Heroic Conduct of the Captain's Wife.

The British ship *Grotta*, Capt. NICHOLS, which sailed from Sagua La Grande on the 25th of June with a cargo of Sugar, bound to Liverpool, was yesterday towed into Quarantine by the steamtug *Huntress*, Capt. BAGGS, who fell in with the ship ten miles East of Fire Island early yesterday morning. When spoken by the steamer the Captain's wife stood heroically at the helm directing the vessel towards Sandy Hook, in order to reach this port, her husband lay below in a dying condition; the mates and all the crew excepting two men having died of Yellow Fever. In one hour after the ship was taken in tow, the Captain also died, leaving only three persons alive on board, the two foremost hands, and the Captain's wife. It seems the fever made its appearance among the crew of the ill-fated ship the second day after leaving port, in its most virulent form. The ordinary remedies were tried, but were found of little effect to stay the progress of the disease. One after another died, and their remains were consigned to the deep by the survivors. The first and second mates finally fell victims, and in nine days there were none left but the Captain, his wife, and two of the crew. On the 1st of July the Captain was taken down with symptoms of the fever, and the wife, who had, until now, been unremitting in her attentions to the sick among the officers and crew, was obliged to nurse her sick husband, and also, occasionally, take her position at the wheel, while the surviving crew worked the ship. The Captain had already decided to put into New-York, and was making the best of his way towards Sandy Hook. While he was yet able to give directions, he instructed his wife how to steer the ship.

The ship was towed to the Quarantine, where she was boarded by Deputy Health Officer Dr. WALLER. Upon learning the condition of the vessel, he had the Captain's wife and the two surviving crew removed to comfortable quarters in the Quarantine grounds; the body of Captain NICHOLS was removed ashore for interment, and the vessel immediately towed down to the lower Quarantine anchorage.

The crew originally consisted of six seamen, first and second mates, cook, and the Captain's wife; total, 11 persons, of whom only the three above named survive.

Double Accident on the Hudson River Railroad—Two Lives Lost.

An accident occurred, last evening, on the Hudson River Railroad at Sixty-eighth-street, which resulted in the death of two men named JAMES MCSHAFFER and GEORGE W. GIDNEY. As the 6 P. M. Express train, from New-York, was passing Sixty-eighth-street, Mr. GIDNEY, who was on the track, was run against by the locomotive and thrown several feet in the air. At the same time a train was coming from the opposite direction. MCSHAFFER called out to Mr. GIDNEY to get off from the track, and at the same instant was run into by the train coming from the other way. The two trains were stopped immediately GIDNEY was still breathing, but lived only a few minutes. He was horribly mangled. Both legs of SHAFFER were fractured and his jaw dislocated. He was conveyed to the Twenty-second Ward Station, but died immediately after his arrival. The Coroner will hold an Inquest upon the bodies to-day.

MAD DOG.—On Sunday afternoon a mad dog ran up Second-avenue, near Thirtieth-street, causing a general scattering of pedestrians. He was shot through the head by a Policeman.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—On Sunday night, a child of JOHN HERARTY, residing at the corner of North First and Seventh streets, died from the effects of burns received by its cloth

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

he Withdrawal of General Espinasse—His Successor—Why Lord Howard Gave Up the Tuscan Mission—The Prince of Wales—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, June 17, 1858.

" N, i, ni, c'est fini,
L'affaire du Cagliari !"

So says a French journal, rejoiced at the termination of this monotonous affair. Two thousand pens rest suspended in air, a hundred cabinets, a thousand journals, have suddenly had the chairs pulled out from under them. And every man asks his neighbor why there was so much fuss about the Cagliari? What was the use of giving a man such a fall for nothing? After all, there is no diplomacy like that which allows to be seen in the background the muzzle of a cannon. It saves seas of ink, a great deal of bile, and often much blood.

So what are we to do during this canicular season, with the thermometer at 96°, and all the *sujets de résistance* crumbling away and disappearing from the horizon? The *Moniteur*, ferocious because the London *Times will* believe that the French are arming on a grand scale for the invasion of England, categorically repeats to the *Times* that it is lying; in other words, it scorns an argument and confines itself to assertion. The Turks are withholding their reinforcements and their rage on the borders of the Adriatic, till France shall have given the order to "right about face." Austria is coquetting with all the world, and with England in particular. A French journal, the sober *Presse*, even complains that French manners, the French language, French literature, and French wares are now disdained in Vienna for English books, English teachers, the English language and English wares, and that English influence has so far usurped the place of that of France that a Frenchman can no longer hold up his head in the streets of Vienna. (Alliances aside, it is high time Vienna had commenced to withdraw herself from the influences of two centuries' reign of French customs, French literature and the French stage; for on a late occasion, when a bishop of the Church proposed to the Common Council of Vienna to build one immense "house of tolerance" for its innumerable public women, the Archduke, father of the Emperor, replied, "Well, then, you will have to throw a roof over the whole city!") To continue: The Conference on the Principalities question, between routs and balls at Fontainebleau and hebdomadal meetings, is dragging its slow length along, and guarding as a precious secret the progress of its dry and absolutely uninteresting debates, much to the annoyance and perplexity of the news collectors. A change has taken place in the Ministry of the Interior, but on that subject there is something to be said.

When Gen. ESPINASSE was taken from the Army and placed at the head of an office eminently civil, but an office charged with the interior control of the politics of the country, every body saw in the appointment a menace against the opponents of the present dynasty. And as if the Government desired that the appointment should be so considered, the ordinary title of Minister of the Interior was augmented by the affix, "and of Public Surety." This appointment and this suggestive change of title, if they had the desired effect in alarming the country, had at the same time the effect of estranging friends from the Government, and it was only when it was too late to recede that the Government saw the mistake. Once in power, Gen. ESPINASSE commenced the execution of his duties with a vigor and an activity quite soldier-like, but far from diplomatic-like. Restless under restraint, he has been held back by his colleagues from the start, and to the last they failed to convince him that frankness, boldness, and readiness of execution was no part of the requirements of his office. His last measure of importance was that proposing the transfer of the lands of the hospitals into State funds. A strong opposition was immediately started to the measure—not a majority opposition, but an opposition strong enough to arrest a more diplomatic man, or a man used to the management of oppositions by diplomatic delays. Gen. ESPINASSE was firmly convinced of the utility of the measure, and he wished to execute it at once. He was asked to feel his way in so important a question, to bend himself a little to the opposition and not to act too rashly. Thus the General felt cramped in his new position; he grew tired of his office, and asked to be replaced. His wish was complied with, and as a *douceur* his resignation was crowned with the appointment of Senator. He will thus remain a General of Division and Senator.

M. DELANGLE, appointed Minister of the Interior in place of General ESPINASSE, is a lawyer and an able man, and his appointment gives general satisfaction. He was State's Attorney at the Court of Cassation—the high Court of Appeals—and is regarded as one of the first jurisconsults in the country. At the same time, it will be remarked that the affixed title of "General Surety" is dropped, and M. DELANGLE takes the single title of Minister of the Interior, as before the appointment of General ESPINASSE.

The friends of the Administration give a different version to this change of Minister, and the restoration of the original title. They pretend that the events of January, the attempt of ORSINI, and the subsequent complots, were the causes which provoked the appointment of Gen. ESPINASSE and the addition of a new title to the ordinary one; which is no doubt true. But they pretend further that the state of things which then existed having now ceased—to use their own language, "having become happily modified"—there was no longer any need of a military man at the head of the Bureau of the Interior, or of the addition to his title. Moreover, it is claimed as an indication of the peace tendencies of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and as a sort of concession to the sentiment of distrust which is springing up against France, as well on the continent as in England. But all that is simply an effort to make the most of a good occasion. The fact is, General ESPINASSE found he had accepted an office to which his purely military education and habits entirely unfitted him; he wished to resign; his services were needed in the army; and the Emperor, glad of the occasion to repair the mistake he had made in his appointment, replaced him by an eminent member of the magistracy.

English society in Paris is occupied with two items of gossip which I give you "under every reserve," as the French used to say over GORTSCHAKOFF'S dispatches from Sebastopol, but which, like the latter, may turn out true. It is repeated as coming from the clubs, that the mysterious escapade of Lord HOWARD from the mission at Florence was due in reality to a sudden indisposition, or in other words, that this gentleman is afflicted at moments with a degree of aberration of mind, which renders him no longer responsible for his acts. While the English public highly approve the prompt "execution" of this diplomat by his Government, and his replacement by Mr. LYONS, his particular friends regret sincerely the embarrassed circumstances in which he is placed. Without personal fortune, with his position in diplomacy destroyed, and with extravagant habits, it is apparent that this member of the illustrious family of the HOWARDS has arrived at an awkward point in his history. It is to be hoped, however, that all this is exaggerated, and that "HARRY HOWARD" may yet regain his lost position. Certainly, if an active family interest can effect anything he will succeed, for no family in England possesses so many members in high places.

The other item of gossip relates to the Prince of WALES, who, although only 17 years old, bids fair to become a worthy successor to the last Prince of WALES—the very fast GEORGE IV. The Prince, it is reported, to the horror of his mother the Queen, has been detected in an intrigue with one of the ladies-in-waiting to her Majesty. The result was the immediate sending of the precocious youth on a visit of penitence into Ireland. This incident will perhaps delay the establishment of the young Prince in his own house—a measure to which her Majesty had given consent, and which was soon to be realized.

We have had also at Paris an escapade resembling that of Mr. HOWARD. A Committee of experts of five members, one each from Turkey, Austria, Russia, France and England, were convened at Paris by commissions from their respective Governments to determine which of the mouths of the Danube should be the seat of the works for improving the navigation of that stream, when, at the second meeting, without any excuse whatever, the English Commissioner was found wanting, and from that day to this he remains wanting. Lord COWLEY was interrogated on the subject, but he appeared as astonished, or affected to be as astonished as anybody, and the commission hangs suspended. The French, who have good reason to complain of the unnatural alliance between England and Austria, blame this new eccentricity of English diplomacy to the machinations of Austria, who, as well as England, has reasons of her own for opposing the diplomacy of France and Russia in everything that pertains to the Danube and its Principalities.

The name and the title of the Duke of DALMATIA are going to be reëstablished. The Count DE MORNAY, (not DE MORNY, President of the Corps Legislatif,) son of the Count DE MORNAY, son-in-law of Marshal SOULT, is soliciting the authorization for taking this name, one of the most popular created by the first Empire. The family of DE MORNAY is very old, and has given two Chancellors to France. It counts also among its ancestors PHILIPPE DU PLESSY-MORNAY, the Lieutenant-General, and an ardent Protestant, who played an important part under the reign of HENRY IV. The *imperial* nobility of France has seen created thirty-four dukes or princes, ten of which titles are already extinct in the males, to wit: the Dukes of Dalmatia, de Castiglionne, D'Istrie, Decrés, de Frioul, de Dalberg, de Gaëte, de Dantzick, de Raguse, and the Prince d'Eckmülh. (The reader is perhaps aware that in France, titles are not legally transmissible among females—a law in harmony with the prohibition to reign, other than as mother-regents.) The ancient nobility, the nobility of the monarchy, is becoming extinct quite as rapidly as that of the Empire, and there is a prospect that this class will all soon be catalogued under the head of *parvenus*. We will then be delivered, perhaps, from the bore of ancestries which date from the illustrious brigands, free-booters and throat-cutters in general, of the eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth centuries—those prolific periods in the foundation of noble families.

Some curious stories have been put in circulation in France in regard to the meeting of the Duke D'AUMALE, son of LOUIS PHILIPPE, and Marshal PELISSIER, at London. The truth seems to be that on the promenade the two passed in carriages, and that the Aid-de-Camp of Marshal PELISSIER having recognized the Duke, the Marshal ordered his driver to turn and overtake the carriage of the Duke. On perceiving the latter, the Marshal uncovered, and, respectfully addressing him, the Duke extended his hand, and a few words of cordial friendship passed between them. They subsequently met at a dinner party at Lady GREY'S, each knowing that the other would be there. But on this, as on the other occasion, nothing more than the commonest civilities passed between them, and it is difficult to conceive how so much capital could have been manufactured out of so simple a circumstance. PELISSIER was an officer under the Duke's orders for a considerable period, during the long war against AB DEL KADER in Algeria, and passed with him through all those moving scenes which brought about the end of that war, and the close of the hostile career of the great African chief. What, then, more natural than that, after so long a lapse of time, and the intervention of so many strange events in their own histories, as well as in the history of their country, these two old African soldiers and brothers-in-arms should feel an irresistible desire to renew a friendship which mounts above politics and dynasties and factions? It is simply absurd to suppose that a man of as good sense as the Emperor of France would mal-interpret an act of his Ambassador so clearly disconnected with political motives.

The duel trial of Messrs. DE PENE and HYENNE before the civil tribunal of Versailles, has resulted in the acquittal of the civil parties, and of the rejection upon the military tribunals of the military parties. From the report of the trial we find that the offensive words used in the *Figaro* by M. DE PENE, were these: "A marked progress has been made. The inevitable sub-lieutenant in uniform who tears ladies' laces with his spurs, and makes a razzia on the refreshments—the plague, the inevitable plague of the drawing-room was not there! (at a certain grand ball.) People may invite him once, but never twice. The first act of the drawing-rooms now opened for the season is to get rid of him; they send him off as did SIXTUS V. his crutches after his election!" This language was characterised by the tribunal as an "unbecoming and dangerous pleasantry addressed to an entire grade in the army," &c.

In regard to what passed at the duel the report says: "All seemed terminated, [the first duel with Lieutenant COURTIEL,] and already DE ROVIGO had taken the swords, when HYENNE, COURTIEL'S second, approached DE PENE, and said to him, 'I, too, Sir, sent you a demand for satisfaction. HYENNE is my name, and I want a reparation.' DE PENE replied that he could not then fight him; that he had the next day two other duels with officers of the Guard; that he did not refuse to give satisfaction for his article, but that he could not fight all the officers of the army: however, he would leave the subject to his seconds. His seconds, PAIRA and Duke DE ROVIGO, protested that such a duel was contrary to all rule, and that they could not demand of DE PENE, still under the impression of a first combat, to take up his arms again against the second of his adversary. They added, that inasmuch as HYENNE was obliged to leave that evening for his regiment at Abbeville, DE PENE, if it were necessary, would go there to fight him. HYENNE would not accept these propositions, and advancing upon DE PENE, said to him, "I will force you to fight," and following these words with a light blow in the face, he added, "Insult for insult! Now, Sir, you may fight or not, as you please!" "What ought I to do?" said DE PENE to his seconds. "You must fight," replied PAIRA. HYENNE took off his uniform, the swords were crossed, and the combat commenced. Scarcely had they taken position when, by a quick movement of his adversary, DE PENE was wounded. The first thrust was through the lungs and liver on the right side; he then wheeled and presented his left side to his adversary, who, not knowing how seriously he had wounded him, and fearing a thrust from the latter from being himself uncovered, again planted hiss word in DE PENE'S side just below and behind the heart.

M. DE PENE is in a fair way of recovery, and has been brought to his home at Paris. Lieutenants HYENNE and COURTIEL, will, it is supposed, be tried before a court-martial.

The leading Paris journals continue to make fun of the English Government on the subject of the maritime outrages in the Gulf of Mexico. As you will see, "An American" attempts to refute some of the positions of the *Constitutionnel* on this subject; the rejoinder of the journal is full of courtesy and good taste.

Queen CHRISTINA, her husband and children, have arrived at Paris, from Rome.

Sir HENRY BULWER, after a long conference with Count WALEWSKI, left Paris two days ago, for his post of Ambassador at Constantinople, in place of Sir STRATFORD DE RADCLIFFE.

Imagine, if you can, such an anomaly; but the telegraph informs us that at the present moment at St. Petersburg and at Constantinople, at London and at Rome, at Lisbon and at Vienna, at Paris and at Berlin, the thermometer stands at about the same degree of suffocating heat, with this difference only, that at Paris, for example, it is slightly warmer than at Nice and Rome.

MALAKOFF.

MASSACHUSETTS.

July—Population of Boston—Cost of Public Schools—The Fourth—State Appointments—Increase of Rivalry in the Congressional Districts—Mr. Everett and Mr. Tourgeneff—New-Hampshire—Maine—July Periodicals, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, July 1, 1858.

July comes upon us mildly, as if to show that its leonine nature is capable of more mercy than we experienced at the hands of feminine June. I hope it is the same with you, for really the accounts you give us of your hot weather are terrible to read. We generally get a degree or two ahead of the rest of the country in thermometrical arrangements, but we are nowhere this year in comparison with you. Last Sunday, while you were roasting, was mild as May with us.

The Boston *Directory* for 1858-9 is just out. The whole number of names is 50,856, being an increase of 1,227. This affords abundant room for boasting at the expense of "the metropolis," where some loss is admitted. That we have gained in population does not indisputably appear, though it is inferable, from the contents of the *Directory*. Probably the city has been crowded with people in search of work; for if there has been little to do here for ten months past, there has been less in the country. The number of names erased was 13,919; the number added, 15,146.

The cost of our public schools for the year 1857, according to the report of the Committee, just published, was $349,867 54. The report makes 349 octavo pages.

Our celebration of the Fourth (on the 5th) of July will be rather beyond the average of such things. The municipal celebration will be after the usual order, only a little more diffuse. There will be a procession, a dinner, concerts *al fresco*, a pair of balloon ascensions, and *the* oration, the orator being JOHN S. HOLMES, Esq. There will be fireworks on the Common, and also at South Boston and at East Boston. The pyrotechnics of the city proper promise to be superb, wind and weather permitting, and will close with a piece called "The Liberty Cap," in honor of the expected connection of England and America by the telegraph, and which seems to be a well got up thing. The *at fresco* concert will take place on the Common, in the morning, and will be performed by the four principal bands of the city. It will be a miscellaneous affair, the pieces being selected from the music of America, France, England, Italy, Turkey and Russia. The Light Artillery is to fire while "Hail Columbia" is performing, as the programme says, "to heighten the effect of America's National Air." It would be a pity if there should be a regular north-easter that day, to spoil such excellent intentions as the city government evince.

The Democratic celebration, for which Mr. CHOATE finds the intellectual provender, will be a brilliant affair if nothing shall happen to mar the arrangements, which are under the charge of Col. HEARD, the best man who could have been selected for Marshal. BEN. SHILLABER has written an ode for the occasion, but whether spiced with Unionism or Sectionalism, I do not know. Either will answer. The oration, praying, singing, &c., will take place at the Tremont Temple. The dinner will be at the Rever House, and as the tickets are said to be $10 each, I presume the company will be more select than miscellaneous, and that the services will be more aristocratical than democratical in their character. There will be four members of the Cabinet present, namely: Mr. COBB, Mr. TOUCEY, Mr. BROWN, and Mr. BLACK. Mr. WINTHROP and Mr. EVERETT are named among the expected guests. If some one who died in 1848 were to return to Boston on the 5th, wouldn't he be puzzled to account for some things that he would see?

The day will be observed handsomely in other parts of the State. The 82d anniversary will, from all accounts, be the most brilliant ever known in Massachusetts. What are called "Antique and Horrible" parades are announced, quite numerously, much to the disgrace of all who mean to take any part with them. The Fourth of July is a time for enjoyment, but not for burlesque displays that are destitute of sense or humor.

The Maine Democratic State Convention, yesterday, indorsed Lecomptonism. This will do the party no good there, but how any other course could have been adopted, I cannot see. Had it not been for the Lecompton affair, Maine might this year have been recovered by the Democrats, or something been done towards such recovery; but nothing to speak of will be done now, if ever.

The last batch of State appointments is announced, and in some respects it is a funny affair. Mr. MARSH, of the *Bee*, gets his long-promised Bank Commissionership, which is all right; but the appointment of Mr. WALLEY to a seat at the same Board, in place of Mr. SHEDD, is a droll incident even in these queer times. Mr. WALLEY is, both in talent and from political position, one of the first men in the State. He was one of the best and most respected of the leaders of the old Whig Party in those times when the Whig Party was as real a thing as intellect, numbers, wealth, and almost unchallenged rule in Massachusetts, could make it. He has been Speaker of our House of Representatives, and Member of Congress. He was the competitor of Mr. WINTHROP for the Whig candidacy for Governor in 1851, and was the Whig candidate for that place in 1855. That such a man, whose opinions and views have been held in respect by men of all parties for years, should condescend to degrade himself by taking a fifth-rate office under the present State Administration, is enough to make one ashamed of his species.

Mr. DEWEY has been made Judge of the new consolidated Court in Berkshire County. The office should have been conferred on Mr. ROBINSON, but I suppose he has too much talent for it, as ability does not find favor at Court. Speaker ROCKWELL, and some others of the ancient Whigs, insisted on DEWEY'S appointment, and it was made.

The Third District is giving a deal of trouble to the dominant party. Poor Mr. DAMRELL is so ill that he is considered shelved, and, as I mentioned some time ago, Mr. C. F. ADAMS' friends are pushing his nomination vigorously. A day or two ago, the *Daily Advertiser* had an article on the subject, in which his nomination was spoken of as being in the nature of a foregone conclusion. This brought out the *Bee* and *Journal*, both of which talk as if they were not over friendly to Mr. ADAMS. Judging from what they say, and from what has been openly said, by prominent Republican office-holders, there is a plan on foot to "conciliate" the Know Nothings in several districts where their aid is much needed; and as the Republican plurality in No. 3 is but 955, while the majority against them is 2,276, there is considerable room there for the application of the conciliation dodge. Should Mr. ADAMS be nominated, it is feared the Know Nothings and Democrats might unite, and, perhaps, carry the district. This result is certainly not among impossibilities, though I think little of its probabilities. The question is, whether to run this risk, with a first-rate man, in the reliance that the people are not fools, or to make the result certain by putting up some incompetent chucklehead, who is not unpopular, because as incapable of doing anything offensive as he is of doing anything useful and good. I am not sure, either, that all danger of defeat would be avoided by making a rally under the lead of the chuckle-head aforesaid. The ardent Republicans,—and they are numerous and able in No. 3—would probably object to being transferred from a Representative without feet to one without a head, and support Mr. ADAMS. In that case, the headless candidate might find himself without hands at the polls. Conciliation may be found too dear a commodity to deal in, in these hard times.

Dr. HITCHCOCK, the well-known dentist, has been named as a possible candidate in No. 3. He was a State SENATOR in 1855, having been chosen at the bow-wow election of 1854. I mean no disrespect to the Doctor, who is an excellent man, (for his worst enemy never could deny that he is such,) but the person who should support him in preference to Mr. ADAMS, for Congress, would act as ridiculously as would the man who should go to Mr. ADAMS, instead of the Doctor, to have a four-pronged tooth pulled.

CHARLEY TRAIN is training his forces in No. 8 for the purpose of getting the nomination, but BOUTWELL may prove too much for him. BOUTWELL never does anything for himself save on the sly. The part which suits him best is that of the intelligent monkey which pulled its roasted chesnuts out of the fire by the paws of a stupid cat.

The Second District is assigned, by common consent, to Mr. BUFFINGTON, the present member. He is fortunate in not having any one but a Democrat to fight against; and a Democrat there is of about as much consequence as in arithmetic is the figure 1, with an unlimited supply of ciphers before it.

In the Sixth District, which seems to be in a most excited condition, fourteen gentlemen are all before the people on the Republican interest alone. There appears to be a settling-down of the members of the delegation against interlopers. As they pulled together in 1856, and so pulled almost all their own number back into Congress, so they expect to do the same thing in 1858. Report says that WILSON and BURLINGAME, assisted by Gov. BANKS, are working most heroically, but with characteristic modesty, in behalf of TIM DAVIS' nomination. I should doubt of WILSON doing anything of the kind, but the Governor is probably in the game, as TIM is just the sort of disciple for our political Paul. I was under the impression that WILSON favored ALLEY, as they are old friends, but he probably sees that ALLEY'S prospects are very much like those of Isaac of York in Front de Bœuf's dungeon—more exciting than pleasant; and he, like the rest of us, does not like to be associated with unlucky men. [Gen. WILSON emphatically declares that he has had nothing to do with any Congressional nomination.]

The Democrats in No. 6 are also disposed to quarrel over their nomination, but then their various factions are about to concentrate their forces to prevent Gen. CUSHING'S nominations. The General wishes to be kept before the people, but the Democrats of his district hate him so intensely that he is in a bad way.

Mr. EVERETT and his friends are understood to be much annoyed at the parallel which has been drawn between him and the Russian statesman TOURGENEFF, concerning their different action on the subject of Slavery,—the American favoring it, while the Russian has labored for freedom,—by the London *Daily News*. It is said that the article in the *News* was written by HARRIET MARTINEAU. It is certainly in her style, and is pungent enough; and there are few English writers sufficiently familiar with American personal history to have written the article. Even this writer, however, misses one point that might have strengthened the contrast very much. Mr. EVERETT is said to have admonished the citizens of Massachusetts to leave Slavery alone, as it was none of their business. This was not all, or the worst. He suggested, in the very first address he ever made to a Massachusetts Legislature, (1836,) that Abolitionists could be legally punished, and evinced a disposition to make use of the power of the State to trample on men and women who were guilty of no offence beyond that of preaching what they believed to be the truth. This is the ugliest blot on the history of Massachusetts since the judicial butchery of the witches and wizards in Gov. PHIPPS'S time.

The *Christian Examiner* and *North American Review* for July are both out. Neither is up to the general level it has attained, but there are good articles in both. That on Lord NORMANBY'S book, in the *Review*, is very good, and contains the best estimate of GUIZOT'S character and conduct that I ever fell in with. There is one in the *Examiner* on the material condition of Massachusetts which is as sparkingly written as it is useful.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire adjourned on the 26th, after a session of 25 days. A retaliatory act was passed at the expense of Massachusetts. It is called "An act in relation to peddlers." It provides that no person shall be allowed to peddle goods in New-Hampshire unless he is a resident of the State, and has been so for a year, and then only on the payment of a large sum for a license; but this license will not allow the holder of it to peddle goods that are not of the growth or manufacture of New-Hampshire. Massachusetts houses have been in the habit of sending peddlers into New-Hampshire on an extensive scale, and have found the business very profitable; but there must be an end to all that. This act is regarded as a fair offset to one passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts, some years since, on the subject of insurance, which is understood to have operated injuriously to some of her neighbors.

Government is carrying out economical reform in New-England, where it can be effected without any damage to its party. A number of persons are to be waked up in the Portsmouth, (N. H.) Custom-House, and hereafter will have to find their sleeping-rooms outside of that ancient institution. There are reports that several gentlemen are this month to be discharged from the Boston Custom-House, but I have heard the names of none of the victims mentioned.

THYME.

P. S.—I am authorized to state that there is not one word of truth in the letter published in the St. Louis *Republican* respecting the "affair" between General WILSON and Senator GWIN. It is likely that General WILSON will soon publish a formal statement on the subject.

Mr. SUMNER is *not* to undergo an operation in Paris, a decision contrary to that stated as having been arrived at was finally agreed upon. There does not appear to be any occasion for torturing his body to cure the wounds inflicted on his soul and mind.

Public Documents—Distribution to the Various Libraries of the Country.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28, 1858.

Prior to the last Congress, the practice existed in the House of Representatives of members voting themselves extensive libraries of valuable works published at the expense of the Government. This abuse was corrected at the last Congress, and the books were ordered to be deposited in some School, Association or Public Library, to be designated in each Congressional District by the member thereof. At the late session, the whole business of "book distribution was placed under the direction and control of the Secretary of the Interior, who appointed Col. WHEELER, our late Minister to Nicaragua, at the head of the "Document Office." Col. WHEELER is now busily employed in having these books boxed up and distributed.

The number of volumes to be distributed, this year, is 103. These books, instead of going into private libraries, will be forwarded to the following-named institutions, viz.:

Alabama—Eufaula Law Library; Alabama Male College; Wesleyan Institute; Baptist Male High School.

Arkansas—Arkansas College.

California—Tuolumne Library Association; Downieville Library Association.

Connecticut—Young Men's Institute, Hartford; Bridgeport Library Association.

Delaware—New-Castle Library.

Georgia—Marshal College; Atlanta Medical College Library; Cherokee Baptist College; University of Georgia; Young Men's Library Association.

Illinois—Waukegan Academy; Historical Society, Chicago; Normal University, Bloomington; Peoria Library Association; Quincy Seminary.

Indiana—Vincennes University; College, Moore's Hill; Working Men's Library, Muncietown; McClure Working Men Association, Danville; Park County Library; Wabash College.

Iowa—Wesleyan University, Mount Pleasant; Iowa College, Davenport.

Kentucky—Pachucah Library; Hartford Seminary; Bethel College, Russellville; Centre College, Danville; St. Mary's College, Lebanon; Mechanics' Institute, Louisville; Lexington Library.

Louisiana—Mercantile Library Association, New-Orleans; Mechanics' Institute Library, New-Orleans; New-Orleans Lyceum Library; Mount Lebanon University, Bienville.

Maine—Gardner Lyceum; Bangor Mercantile Library Association.

Maryland—Cambridge Lyceum; Mercantile Library Association, Baltimore; Upper Marlboro' Academy.

Massachusetts—Free City Library, New-Bedford; Young Men's Social Library, Taunton; Town Library, Dedham; Library of Boston Board of Trade; Boston Athenæum; Essex Institute, Salem; Peabody Institute, South Danvers; Middlesex Mechanics' Association, Lowell; Worcester Library Association; Springfield City Library; Williams' College.

Minnesota—Hamlin University, Red Wing.

Michigan—University of Michigan; Kalamazoo College; Michigan State Agricultural College.

Mississippi—University of Mississippi; Library at Aberdeen; Masonic Male Academy, Carrolton; The Natches Institute.

Missouri—Westminster College, Fulton; Central College, Fayette; William Jewell College, Liberty; Masonic College, Lexington; St. Vincent's College, C. Giradeau.

Nebraska—Historical Society, Omaha.

New-Hampshire—Dartmouth College; New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord; Athenæum, Portsmouth.

New-Jersey.—Rutger's College, New-Brunswick; N. J. Hist. Society, Newark.

New-Mexico.—Territorial Library, Santa Fé.

New-York.—Young Men's Literary Union, Jamaica; Mercantile Library Association, Brooklyn; College of St. Francis Xavier, New-York; Public School, Fourteenth Ward, Brooklyn; Mercantile Library Association, New-York; Fordham Free Library; Farmer's Hall Academy, Goshen; Saugerties Lyceum; Library, Poughkeepsie; Young Men's Library Association, Troy; Young Men's Association, Albany; Argyle Academy; Malone Academy; St. Lawrence University, Canton; Union College, Schenectady; Del. Library Institute, Franklin; Hamilton College, Clinton; New-Berlin Academy; Oswego City Library; Lowville Academy; Franklin Institute, Syracuse; Cayuga Academy, Aurora; Agricultural Academy, Ovid; Oswego Academy, Oswego; Genesee College; Rochester University; Angelica Academy; Medina Academy; Young Men's Association, Buffalo; Fredonia Academy.

North Carolina—University of North Carolina; Davidson College; Holston Conference College; Normal College, Randolph; Olin Institute; Wayne Institute, Goldsborough; Roanoke Literary Association, Weldon.

Ohio—Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, Cincinnati; Board of Trustees of Common Schools, Cincinnati; Farmers' College, College Hill; Union School Library, Troy; Young Men's Library Association, Toledo; Union School, West Union; Antioch College, Yellow Springs; Ohio Western University, Delaware; Bucyrus Library; Chilicothe Library Association; Pomeroy Academy; Union School, Circleville; Young Men's Library Association, Mansfield; Oberlin College; Franklin Library, Washington; Citizens' Library, Canton; Cleveland Library Association; Grand River Institute, Austinberry; Cadiz Library Association.

Pennsylvania—Philadelphia Library; Page Library, Kensington; Spring Garden Institute; Union Library, Flatborough; National Library and Reading Room, Westchester; Doylestown Library; Reading Library; Historical Agricultural Society, Lancaster; Young Men's Christian Association, Harrisburg; Pottsville Library; Danville Academy; Honesdale Literary Institute; Susquehanna College, Towanda; Farmers' High School, Bellefontane; Dickinson College; Pennsylvania College; Mount Pleasant College; Young Men's Mercantile College, Pittsburg; Witherspoon Institute, Butler; Westminster College Institute, North Wilmington; Alleghany College, Meadville.

Rhode Island—Brown University.

South Carolina—Cheraw Lyceum: Erskine College; Furman University, Greenville; Athenæum, Columbia.

Tennessee—Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Knoxville; S. W. Theological Seminary, Marysville; Irwin College, Warren; Union University, Murfreesboro; Mary Sharp College, Winchester; Giles College, Pulaski; University of Nashville; Andrew College, Trenton; Odd Fellows' Hall and Library Association, Memphis.

Texas—University of Texas, Austin.

Vermont—Middlebury College; State Library, Montpelier; University of Vermont, Burlington.

Virginia—William and Mary College, Williamsburg; Randolph Macon, Boydton; Alexandria Library; Lexington Library Association; Literary Association of Weston; Roanoke College; Emory and Henry College, Washington County.

Washington Territory—Territorial Library, Olympia.

Many Congressional Districts are omitted from this list, as members failed to designate institutions to receive the books.

NICARAGUAN AFFAIRS.

Dr. Whelpley's Reply to the Canal Company—Sale of the Lake and River Roads.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In your paper of July 1 I read a communication, one column and a half in length, written and composed by and for an Association which styles itself "The American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company."

The Company's communication being, first, an attempt of its own to prove that it really exists; and second, an attack upon myself, by name and openly; it seems quite proper that I should say a few words in reply. The Company evidently fears lest I may be able to prove that it does not exist, else it would not have prefaced this attack upon me with an argument in defence of its own life. It does not interest me much to know whether the Company with the long name either lives or does not live; but if it is dead, I would like, with your permission, to say a few words to its ghost.

The Company argues that, if it *is* dead, Señor YRISSARI (a gentleman of sound sense and intelligence) is not informed of the fact; therefore the Company must be alive. This is the gist of the argument. Señor YRISSARI solemnly assures the Company, or the Company's ghost, that he does not know whether it is dead or alive. Perhaps he cares nothing about the matter.

After a tedious argument on the above grounds—and others equally interesting, published in two or three communications, of which the one of July 1 is by much the most labored, reminding one, in fact, of the mysterious and horrible struggles of a corpse in a winding sheet—the Company commences its attack upon me. To be attacked by the living is an evil, by the dead a horror.

Before replying to the personalities of the Company, I wish to make a few remarks upon the Transit Companies and Transit Charters—which, I own, are not original with me, being gathered from the morning papers of the past two years. All these companies and charters (except one) have died, successively, of a fatal disease called "lack of money." The old Accessory Transit Company was condemned and executed by the Walker-Rivas Government, because it could not, or would not, pay its dues to that Government. Its successor, based on the Randolph Grant, and managed by Messrs. GARRISON and MORGAN, paid out money enough and to spare. It was an exception. It fell with the evil fortune of a cause The next grant, given by Costa Rica to W. R. C. WEBSTER, failed for want of funds to start upon. The next, given by Costa Rica to Messrs. WEBSTER & HARRIS, was victimized by the same malady—the grantees could not or would not pay what they had agreed. The Canal Company ought not to be astonished or grieved, if the same calamity has fallen upon itself, and for the same reason; and if Nicaragua has given a Transit Charter to Mr. VANDERBILT, that Charter will follow in the same sad procession, unless he pays up manfully, as agreed. Rumor and the Press say, that he *has paid*. Very good. In that case his charter will stand proof; otherwise it is only waste paper. "Extensions" and protested drafts are fatal to Transit Charters. The Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica are too ignorant to understand anything but hard money. If you make a contract with them you must fulfill it—you must pay your money and open your line, or step aside for your successor.

The public may not perhaps be aware that the so-called "American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company" is not a Ship Canal Company at all; the name is absurd. The revised charter, signed by Señor YRISSARI in New-York on the 19th day of June, 1857, and subsequently confirmed by the Government of Nicaragua, July 27, 1857, is a transit charter, and releases the Company from the obligation to make a ship canal; but obliges them to make a transit through Nicaragua in ninety days. This term was extended. Extensions are generally fatal—much more to transit companies than to merchants or bankers.

After establishing the fact that I sold to them, (on paper,) acting for W. R. C. WEBSTER, the boats on the river San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, the Company says, "and yet we are credibly informed that the same JAMES D. WHELPLEY is the author of the 'astounding disclosures'" so fatal to the Company. The TIMES very promptly denies the charge,—denies that I am the author of the "astounding disclosures" given in that journal. The Company has thus drawn out two witnesses against itself: First, by citing me, it admits my foreknowledge to the facts; and second, by obliging the TIMES to deny my authorship, it proves the existence of another witness.

The "Act of Incorporation," published last Tuesday, is *prima facie* evidence of the existence of a third witness, in the person of the Nicaraguan Government. I am "credibly informed," to use the expression of the Company, that that "Act of Incorporation" is a genuine document. I belive it to be such. I am not the possessor of W. R. C. WEBSTER'S papers; consequently, there is a fourth witness against them, in the person who holds those papers, whoever he may be, in New-York.

It is not the usage of Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, or of Mr. VANDERBILT, or of any of their "house," to publish their private business. But they must have copies of the documents. It is probable that they could, if they chose, constitute themselves a *fifth* party in witness against the existence of the Canal Company. How many more there may be, Heaven only knows; perhaps a dozen or a score. Time will show.

The publication, by the Company, of a private letter of W. R. C. WEBSTER to me, (placed with them for business purposes only,) their idle and unnecessary disclosure of a private transaction between myself and their body, and their charge against me of "publication," is not the whole of their attack. To use their own expression, "I am credibly informed" that they have assisted in circulating a silly piece of scandal; namely, that I offered the "astounding disclosures" that appeared in the NEW-YORK TIMES to several papers in this City for the sum of $200. Even if I had done this, they would never have known it The journals of New-York are not like *the Canal Company; they never betray a correspondent nor disclose their private business to the world*, unless compelled by process of law.

If, on the other hand, the parties who did furnish the "astounding disclosures" received $200 for the information, it serves only to show that the journals gave credit to those disclosures. I do not believe that the Company have received $200 for their defence. It was not worth the money; the matter was neither brilliant nor amusing, nor at all "astounding" to anybody.

No doubt $200 is a large, even an "astounding" sum of money, in the eyes of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company, but it is not so to any one of the leading journals of New-York. FRANK LESLIE has paid thousands for the exposure of the swill-milk business; the same money invested by the wealthy and powerful Press of New-York in the exposure of transit financiering and peculation would, I believe, work an equal benefit to the nation.

A word now in regard to the Company itself, as it appeared during my brief transaction with it, pending the paper sale of the lake and river steamers. I was authorized and requested by W. R. C. WEBSTER, in case Mr. VANDERBILT did not wish to purchase, (which, *at the time*, that gentleman had good reasons of his own for not doing,) to sell the boats to any parties who would give a reasonable price for them. A stockholder introduced me to Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE, as manager of the Canal Company. My interviews with Mr. WHITE were satisfactory on both sides. He examined my papers, power of attorney, &c., and after some higgling, a price was agreed to. He stated that although the Company had already secured other boats, that as WEBSTER'S were already on the lake and river, "it would save time to purchase them." I inquired about the Company; what were its resources; whether it had ocean steamers, money, &c. To all of these questions I received highly satisfactory, clear-sounding answers. Mr. WHITE assured me that he "was himself the Company, Board, Committee," everything. I do not think he deceived me, for since that time, after diligent search and inquiry, I have not been able to discover any other company but himself and three of his relations.

There were formerly a number of influential persons acting in the Company—Messrs. YELVERTON, VARICK, MILLER, STEBBINS and others, all of whom have, sometime since, retired in disgust, refusing to pay a paltry little assessment of $15 in $10,000, because they lost faith in the concern. Being "credibly informed" of these facts, I became alarmed for my contract, not only on WEBSTER'S account but my own, as I had a considerable interest in his gains. Mr. WHITE had informed me that the Company were in good condition; that not less than three different steamship lines were ready and eager to "come in" with their splendid and costly ships; that half a million dollars could be had in a few days; that the ships and money were all "*in escro*." (*escro* is probably a department of limbo,) and could be put upon the line in a twinkling of a bed-staff. I use plain, coarse language; Mr. WHITE was much more elegant. I was taken right off my feet by his eloquence—absorbed, conquered.

Alas! Sir, the family at No. 3 Bowling-Green had no ocean steamers, no ships, no money, nothing—not even "*in escro*"—that I could discover. I am afraid no one else will ever find them. You will now understand the amazement of the Company at the possibility of a newspaper paying $200 for information. Two hundred dollars, Sir, with economy, will pay the expenses of a small family Steamship Company for a month. Food and drink, Sir, are before information; it is only the rich who are *well informed even in regard to their own aff

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Voyage of the Clipper-ship Great Republic.

THE FALKLAND ISLANDS—PORT STANLEY AND OTHER HARBORS—THE PEOPLE, SOIL AND CLIMATE—TRADE OF THE ISLANDS—THE PATAGONIAN MISSION.

Messrs. A. A. LOW & BROTHERS' clipper-ship *Great Republic*, after several years' absence, has arrived at this port, bringing a light assorted cargo. She is still commanded by Captain LIMEBURNER, and the noble ship looks none the worse for the long and arduous service in which she has been engaged. She was chartered by the French Government to carry munitions and troops to the Crimea, and since the close of the Russian war has been in various ways employed. She arrived in London about the middle of January last, from the Chinchas, with the largest cargo of guano that ever crossed the ocean in one vessel—over 3,500 tons. She would have landed 4,000 tons but for the disaster which she met with off Cape Horn, where over thirty feet of her deck was crushed inwards by a heavy sea, filling her between decks with water which caused a loss of about five hundred tons. After this disaster, which occurred in October, Captain LIMEBURNER bore up for the Falkland Islands, and reached Port Stanley. Here she received the necessary repairs, and sailed again on Nov. 21, and reached London in 47 days, viz, about Jan. 7. Captain JOHN WOOD joined the *Great Republic* at Port Stanley as first officer, the old mate having left. Captain WOOD had spent eight years among the Falkland Islands, in the seal fishery, &c., and has furnished our reporter with some interesting information concerning them.

These islands lie between 51° and 52° 30′ south; and in longitude 57½°, and 61½° west, being about 200 miles long and 90 miles wide in their greatest extent. Their highest parts are covered with snow nearly the whole year round. The low lands are extensive morasses, which produce a luxuriant growth of coarse grass, among which numerous herds of wild cattle range and feed. The English have a small settlement, and a sufficient number of soldiers to assist the authorities in maintaining the Government. It is situated at Stanley. The design of nature in the location of the islands appears to have been to provide a convenient stopping-place for vessels in their long and wearisome voyage round Cape Horn, and for a place of shelter in case of disaster. The English Government has had this in view in maintaining a colony here, which is done at considerable expense, with little or no return. Communication with England is kept up *via* Montevideo by mail once every two months. There are, in all, about 800 inhabitants, with a resident Governor, named MOORE, who is a Captain in the Navy; a Surveyor-General; a Government Physician, and about twenty pensioners. The business of the people is mostly raising cattle and sealing. The hides and seal-skins are mostly shipped to England. It is estimated that there are from 20,000 to 30,000 cattle roaming on the islands, and they are all owned by the Falkland Island Company, of London. They have an agent resident at the Islands, whose name is THOMAS HAYERS.

One of the best harbors and most convenient of ingress and egress is Port Stanley, Cape Pembroke, on the south side of its entrance being in lat. 51° 40′, long. 57° 42′, west. On this point there is an iron light-house with a fixed light, which can be seen 15 miles in clear weather. There is no difficulty in entering the harbor; as there is plenty of room, and water enough for the largest ships. There is an outer and inner harbor; the first is three miles wide and ten miles deep. Near the head of this bay, which is called Port William, is the entrance to Stanley Harbor, through a passage known as "the Narrows." The passage is at right angles with the shore, and is 300 yards wide. The water is very bold on both sides, having an average depth of 7 fathoms. The land on each side of Stanley Harbor is rather low, but it rises very high as you recede from the water. With the wind West, or North, it is easy for a large ship to enter, and vessels of ordinary size can easily beat through. When anchored inside, a vessel is perfectly land-locked, and cannot even see out. There are convenient hulks here for unloading, and apparatus for heaving down and repairing vessels; all kinds of ship's supplies and stores, also carpenters and caulkers to do the work, and no expense except for caulkhire and labor. Best of all, there are no port charges or duties to be paid, as it is a free port. The people are hospitable to strangers. There is plenty of beef, and an abundance of wild fowls at low prices. Vegetables are also plenty, such as cabbages, and turnips l potatoes and onions can be had in their season, but they are small. Pumpkins and tomatoes do not grow; the season being short, and sharp frosts prevailing. Currants and strawberries are grown in private gardens. Vessels passing by in want of water can obtain a supply without trouble. The winds prevai; from the westward, and during the summer months, (which are our winter months,) they are very strong during the day, but moderate through the night. The weather is cold, but little ice makes on the low lands and the cattle feed the year round without attendance. The highest lands rise from 800 to 2,000 feet above the ocean level, and are always snow-capped. The land can be seen, in clear weather, from 40 to 50 miles at sea.

Stanley, however, is by no means the only good harbor, but on account of the prevailing westerly winds, is handiest for vessels returning from the Pacific. There is, perhaps, no coast of equal extent on the globe which furnishes a larger number of excellent, land-locked harbors, and they are to be found on all sides of it; as, for instance, King George's Bay, Queen Charlotte Bay, Port Richards, Port Stephens, Port Albemarle and Port Edgar, all of the West Falkland. Then there is Falkland Sound, which separates the islands, and is navigable for ships of any draft, there being from twelve to twenty five fathoms, and everywhere indented with bays and coves. East Falkland contains Ruggles Bay, Eagle Passage, Bay of Harbors, Low Bay and Adventure Sound, Choiseul Sound, Port Fitzroy, Port Harriet and Berkeley Sound, with Stanley between them and Port Salvador, all accessible and affording shelter from any winds. On the north side are Port Egmont, Keppie Sound, Pebble Sound and Port Purvis.

Most of the inhabitants are employed in catching cattle, the instruments employed being those commonly used in South America—the horse and the lasso. They have of late years resorted to a new method to fatten and improve the cattle. They are caught or driven into inclosures five to ten miles long, where there is plenty of room to graze, but not room enough for the cattle to run their fat off in. Here they soon become fat, and comparatively tame, while those which run at large keep thin, and are wild and unmanageable. Only a sufficient number are killed to supply beef to the inhabitants and the shipping. The policy is to allow them to increase until the price of hides will make it an object to kill them off. Sheep also thrive very well on the islands, and there are now about 800 there, mostly of English stock. The South American sheep do not succeed well, on account of the cold climate. No wood grows on the islands. The absence of vegetation gives to the islands a barren appearance not unlike that of Boston Harbor. There is, however, plenty of fuel—peat—which is produced in abundance in all parts of the islands; it is cut out and dried, and then piled into large heaps for use. All their articles of consumption are imported except beef, mutton and fish. The fish are a species of mullet, eighteen to twenty-four inches in length, and weighing from four to twenty pounds. They are caught with nets, which the fishermen stretch across the mouths of the creeks and harbors at high water, and when the tide recedes the fish are left high and dry, and are then "caught by hand." In former years these fish constituted quite an article of export to Rio Janeiro, but the trade has now pretty much closed.

There is a missionary station at Kepple Island, on the north side, which was planted there about three years ago by the English Missionary Societies. Its object was to convert the Patagonians, who were to be taken from their country, for that purpose, and then permitted to return to act as Missionaries among their own tribes. The theory was a beautiful one, and extensive contributions were obtained for its development. A fine schooner of 70 tons, was purchased for the use of the Missionaries. They built a little chapel in connection with the Mission house, and then started on a voyage of discovery to obtain the materials for their future native Missionaries. They have made three trips, but thus far have not succeeded in persuading any of the Patagonians to leave their native country. Upon their first voyage to the coast of Terra del Fuego they found large numbers of the natives, and among them the celebrated BILLY BUTTON, a former *protégé* of Capt. FITZROY, by whom he was carried to England, educated, and sent back to his tribe to enlighten and convert them. BILLY, however, was not soundly enough converted to be of much benefit to his idolatrous brethren. He had stripped off his civilized garb, and returned to all the debasements of his former life, and was, if anything, a little the worse for having enjoyed a touch of civilizing influence. The Missionaries have enough to eat, and a good time generally, as there is nobody to preach to except one another.

The islands have been very healthy until within four years, since which a great mortality has prevailed among children from sore throat, which proves fatal generally in three or four days.

CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.—Marshal BACON has arrested Captain ANSON N. STUBBS, as an accessory to S. H. PARDY, in the affair of cruelly beating one of the seamen, during the last voyage of the *Ocean Spray*. Both have been examined and bound over for trial at the next term of the United States District Court, in New-Haven; PURDY under $1,000, and STUBBS under $500 bonds. It is to be hoped that these examples, in connection with Captain HULL'S case, last Winter, may have the effect to induce the officers of our Connecticut whaleships to be less cruel to the seamen who sail under their orders It is time that a stop was put to the present state of things.—*New-Haven Register.*

PILOTAGE.—The Salem *Register*, in noticing the arrival of R. B. FORBES, Esq., one of the Pilot Commissioners, in that harbor with his yacht, says: "It is reported that on and after to-day some of the Commissioners' pilotage regulations, which have proved obnoxious to a large portion of the pilots and the mercantile community, will be rescinded, and the pilots allowed a free and fair competition in their hazardous, and not over remunerated pursuit."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Ingraham.

DECISIONS.

Frederick H. Macy vs. *David E. Wheeler.*—Motion for new trial granted, with costs.

George W. Niles vs. *Francis Morris et al.*—Judgment for defendant, Morris, dismissing the complaint without prejudice to the plaintiff's right to another action.

The New-Orleans Canal and Banking Company vs. *Samuel O. Beebe et al.*—Motion denied.

Thomas C. Field, Administrator, vs. *Mary Bingham et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff of foreclosure as stated in opinion.

Jacob Sharpe vs. *William W. Wright.*—Judgment for defendant, without costs.

Augustus E. Noble vs. *Edward Parker.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

Charles H. Sandford vs. *Sumner B. Coles et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer, with leave to defendants to withdraw demurrer and answer, on payment of costs.

William Chain vs. *Edmund Caffin et al.*—Judgment for plaintiff, and reference ordered to compute the amount due, according to opinion.

Edwin Parker, President vs. *William J. Schenck.*—New trial ordered; costs to abide event.

Arvin Terry vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—Complaint dismissed, with costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justices Bosworth, Hoffman, Slosson, Woodruff and Pierrepont.

DECISIONS.

Edward P. Fry vs. *James G. Bennett.*—Judgment affirmed.

Nathan Rogers vs. *David C. Murray.*—New trial ordered.

Eleanor Messerole vs. *William J. Archer.*—Judgment affirmed.

Wm. Bargett et al. vs. *Mutual Insurance Co.*—Judgment affirmed.

John A. Chissuran vs. *Isaac H. Meckle et al.*—Judgment reversed, rule of reference discharged. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

William S. Hoyt, Administrator, &c., vs. *Joseph Stuart, Executor, &c.*—New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Robert Chapman vs. *D. Carolin et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Francis McDonald vs. *Richard D. Fenley.*—Judgment reversed. New trial ordered. Costs to abide event.

Carmel Allen vs. *Garret D. Clark.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph F. Crosby vs. *Simeon Nichols.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Gardner vs. *Gordon.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John Bissell vs. *Fred. V. Hamlin.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Carl Recknagel vs. *Wm. Nelson et al.*—New trial granted. Costs to abide event.

Carter vs. *Halsey.*—Judgment to be settled.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Justice Woodruff.

James T. Duigan vs. *Robert Hogan.*—Motion of defendant denied, without costs.

The Same vs. *The Same*—Motion of plaintiff denied, without costs.

Josiah F. Kendall vs. *John Hodgins*—Judgment vacated, &c., as to Herman F. Poklman, the moving party, without costs. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Wm. Browning vs. *Geo. G. Johnson*—Motion for reference granted; costs of motion $10, to abide event of the final disposition of costs in the cause.

Before the Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Pelletier vs. *Swift & Co.*—Motion denied, unless plaintiff elects in five days to enter order of reference to a certain amount of the attorney's lien, if any, and on paying that amount and referee fees of the reference, an order of discontinuance may be entered.

Before the Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Anna Karl, Administrator, &c., vs. *Henry Maillard.*—Motion for a new trial denied, with $7 costs.

ORDER.—Ordered by the Court, that all notices given for the 5th of July, inst., and all orders to show cause returnable on that day, and all motions and proceedings adjourned to that day, are hereby adjourned to the 6th July, inst., at 10 A. M. All persons arrested on attachment requiring them to appear on the 5th July, inst., are required to appear at 10 A. M. the 6th July, inst.

Jobson vs. Bennett.

JOBSON CROSS-EXAMINED—MOTION TO DISMISS COMPLAINT.

On Saturday, the famous case of *Jobson* vs. *Bennett*, based on a complaint for compensation for editorial contributions to the columns of the New-York *Herald*, was resumed before Justice FONDA. Mr. Jobson, the plaintiff, whose cross-examination had been suspended on Thursday, was again called to the stand. He testified that he had written for other papers in New-York beside the *Herald*; had written for the *Courier and Enquirer*, the *Commercial Advertiser*, the *Journal of Commerce*, the *Sun* and the *Post*; was paid generally by the column; the Wall-st. papers paid $10 a column; the *Sun*, $7; the *Post* was to have paid him $7, but only gave him $5, and therefore he declined to write for it; had not ever got more than $10 a column in this country; had no suit with the *Post* or any of these other papers; has a suit with the TIMES for slander in charging his dental scheme as having been got up for the purpose of swindling men and seducing women; has not been much persecuted by the papers here except the *Herald*, which is in the pay of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, a scoundrel whom he had often helped when he was not worth a dollar, and to whom his friends had often through charity given a dinner; does not know whether the TIMES is in the pay of Louis Napoleon or the Bond-street toothdrawers, but it is in the pay of one or the other; the *Herald*, however, was in the pay of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and was therefore defrauding him. (Jobson;) the tooth-drawers in this City are too vile even for Napoleon; Napoleon is bad enough, but he would not employ tools so bad as those; the profession of a dentist includes tooth-drawing; there were respectable dentists in the City, but he alluded to the Bond-street gang; in England, witness was in hostility to the Government, but he could go back there to-morrow, and be well received by all classes from Lord Palmerston downwards; knows a good deal of the aristocracy of England; has no personal acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone; Mr. Gladstone was once caught out in the street at night with a common street-walker, and witness, seeing that a person attempted to extort money from Gladstone, and knowing something of the vagabond, he had written about his history; Mr. Gladstone thanked him very warmly, but finding out afterwards that he (Jobson) was obnoxious at the time, not only to the Parliament but to the British Court, in consequence of his having refused to hunt down Lady Flora Hastings, he (Mr. Gladstone) attempted to curry favor with the Queen by petty annoyances of him, (witness.)

Q.—Did you ever write to Mr. Gladstone for money? A.—Certainly not; Mr. Gladstone's father was employed by my father as a cooper, and if the fellow ever said that I wrote to him for money, he is a liar.

Q.—How long is it since you commenced writing for the *Herald*? A.—The first article I wrote for the *Herald* was just before Mr. Bennett set out to speculate on the Paris Bourse—in the Midsummer of 1856; he asked me to review some book for him on Slavery; that was the same year that he set out on his unhappy career of speculation, where he lost so much money; he (witness) was disposed to pity Bennett at first, but on the supposition that he has got out of his little difficulties, he was now going to insist on the payment of his bill; he (witness) understood that Mr. Bennett had lost so much on the Paris Bourse in 1856–7, that the *Herald* was mortgaged or pawned, and the Sheriff had told him there was no possibility of collecting sixpence from him; witness had not practiced law except in the scientific departments of it—medical jurisprudence, and mechanical matters in regard to patents.

Q.—At the time you wrote this article had you been previously writing for the *Herald*? A.—Yes, I had been; there was one article of mine published on the same day that I had received the order to write the Carmansville article; the manuscript had been in the office some days before; the 20th of October was Tuesday, and I went to Carmansville next day; this memorandum in my book I wrote at the same time; my first interview with Mr. Bennett seems to have been at ten o'clock on the 12th; on Thursday, the 15th, he called me again, and spoke to me about Mr. Daniel E. Sickles; on the 19th, again, Mr. Bennett gave me instructions about puffing up Miss Cushman; the first day I called on Mr. Bennett he paid me $10, which I regarded as my regular consultation fee; there was no one present when I got the order for Carmansville except Mr. Bennett's son, and a young girl, who, I thought, at the time, was his daughter. Some articles of his, the witness contended, had been published since—one on the Fifth-avenue; the $25, which he got in small sums, was paid before the 20th October; Mr. Bennett seemed hard up for money, and witness had great trouble in dunning him; on the 8th October he got $10; on the 24th he got $5 more; the same time and at the same interview, he handed him the Carmansville manuscript; had no running account with him; furnished his articles, and when he did not pay him, charged them against him; when he received money, of course he put it down to his credit; it is the habit of papers to pay weekly; this dunning he spoke of was for the general amount of his bill; he did not press him for the whole of it, as he knew he was hard up, and was willing to take out some of it in advertisements; some of these advertisements were for Mr. Bennett's own account, when he was in controversy with Mr. Daniel E. Sickles; the book advertised was almost out of print, but witness had some few copies of it left; wrote letters to Mr. B. asking him to insert advertisements for him.

The following is a copy of one of these epistles, in poetry, too:

To J. G. Bennett, Esq., Proprietor of the New-York *Herald*, &c.

My dear Mr. B, you're a brick, but the fact is
I really cannot consent to your practice
Of allowing for one—one very long article.
But one advertisement, and of cash not a particle.
I won't stand it, I'll tell you—so tip me a dozen—
One each day alternate—or by the deil's cousin.
(To wit, RAYMOND OR GREELEY?) I'll treat you to rhymes
More pungent by far than the lines of the TIMES.
I subjoin you another—to appear upon Sunday,
For sinners 'tis better than puffing on Monday.
Attend to this, pray, and avoid further nonsense,
Of yours, most affectionately, McJimmy Johnson's.

With this finale, the complainant's case rested.

Mr. Galbraith then moved to dismiss the complaint, on the ground that the indebtedness for the particular amount now sued for was part of a running account, the whole of which was ostensibly sued for in the Marine Court of this City—that suit being still pending.

The Justice took the papers and authorities, and said he would hold the matter under advisement till Wednesday, when, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, he would give his decision, though he must confess that, according to his present notion, he was very much inclined to grant the motion to dismiss.

MARKET REPORTS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1858—6 P. M.

The receipts of the leading kinds of Produce, since noon of yesterday, have been as follows:

	Hudson River boats.	Erie R. R.	Southern boats.
Ashes, bbls	11	50	—
Flour, bbls	7,363	420	2,616
Wheat, bushels	43,797	—	—
Corn, bushels	—	—	4,360
Oats, bushels	—	—	2,200
Malt, bushels	3,800	—	—
Provisions, pkgs	423	176	—
Whisky, bbls	50	—	—

ASHES—Sales 85 bbls., at $6 for Pots and Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,303 bbls., including 713 bbls. Pots and 590 bbls. Pearls.

COTTON—About 1,000 bales have been disposed of since our last, the market closing with rather more firmness.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary	10½	10½	10½	10½
Middling	12¼	12¼	12¾	12½
Middling Fair	12¾	12¾	13	13¼

CANDLES—Nearly 5,000 boxes Adamantine have been sold within a few days at 18¾c.@20c. ℔ lb.

COFFEE—The market exhibits less animation prices have not varied. Sales 35 bags Java at 15c.; 25 bags Jamaica at 12¾c.; 163 bags Maracaibo at 12c.; 250 bags Laguayra at 11c., with a small lot at 11⅜c.; and 70 bags Rio at 10¾c., ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—Are in slack request at unaltered rates.

Stock of Dyewoods in New-York, July 1.

	1857.	1858
Barwood, tons	350	740
Fustic, tons	—	369
Lima Wood, tons	100	40
Logwood, tons	161	1,594
Sapan wood, tons	—	130
Total, tons	611	2,873

FISH—Continue inactive and depressed, with increasing supplies.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is quiet for State and Western Flour, but prices are essentially unaltered; sales 9,000 bbls., within yesterday's range.

Superfine State, ℔ bbl	$3 75@$3 85
Extra State	3 90@ 4 00
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	3 75@ 3 85
Superfine Ohio	3 80@ 3 85
Fancy Ohio	3 95@ 4 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	4 00@ 6 00
Extra Ohio	4 40@ 4 35
Fancy Genesee	4 30@ 4 35
Extra Genesee	4 80@ 6 50
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	4 60@ 7 00

Canadian has not varied; sales 400 bbls. in lots, at from $4 10@$5 15 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. Southern continues in demand at former prices. Sales 1,500 bbls. at $4 45@$4 75 for low to good mixed and straight brands, and $4 60@$7 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling, in lots, at $3@$3 50 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal continues scarce and quiet at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 95 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is sparingly sought after. The absence of a fair supply of prime lots has the effect of restricting business. Sales 10,000 bush., including fair to choice Michigan White at $1 06@$1 25; and fair Milwaukee Club at 91c. Corn is inactive, at about previous quotations; sales 9,000 bushels, at 70c.@76c. for inferior to strictly prime Mixed Western; with (nominally) 70c.@80c. for White, and 82c.@83c. for Yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Sound lots, especially of White and Yellow, are quite scarce. 2,500 bushels of Rye have been disposed of, at 68c.@69c. ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt are unaltered. Oats are quiet and languid. Western, 45c.@45½c.; State, 44½c.@45¾c.; Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, 40c.@44c.; Southern, 34c.@40c. ℔ bushel

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Boston, from January 1 to July 1.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, barrels	448,696	495,424
Corn, bushels	992,993	1,393,798
Oats, bushels	328,771	316,741
Rye, bushels	16,202	33,661
Shorts, bushels	192,392	280,578

Shipments from Milwaukee, this season, to June 26.

Flour, bbls	155,509
Wheat, bushels	1,604,516

Shipments from Chicago from January 1 to June 30.

	1857.	1858.
Flour, bbls	63,673	174,387
Wheat, bushels	1,474,548	4,043,196
Corn, bushels	2,020,753	1,926,762
Oats, bushels	119,731	301,429
Barley, bushels		60,891

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales, at 45c.@50c., cash, ℔ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay and Straw were lightly dealt in at former rates.

HEMP—Is inactive at previous figures.

Stock of Hemp in New-York July 1:

	1857.	1858.
American Undressed, bales	—	338
American Dressed, bales	699	180
Manila, bales	6,775	15,888
Jute, bales	170	200
Sunn, bales	150	1,050
Other foreign	572	825
Total, bales	8,366	18,481
Russian, tons	185	498

HIDES—Are in limited demand, yet are stiffly held, to-day. Stock of all kinds on hand, this morning, 100,771, against 189,684 same time last year, and 91,626 same time in 1856.

HOPS—Sixty bales changed hands at 6½c.@7½c., ℔ lb.

IRON—Fifty tons Scotch Pig brought $23 75@$24 ℔ ton, usual credit.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 12½ ℔ M.

LEAD—Continues quiet at former quotations.

Statistics of the Pig Lead Trade of New-York:

	1857	1858.
Stock, Jan. 1 tons	3,315	5,700
Receipts since tons	9,332	4,590
Total tons	12,647	10,290
Sales and deliveries since tons	11,597	8,590
Stock, June 30 tons	1,050	1,700

Messrs. FABER, PERKINS & Co., brokers, state that the 8,590 tons sold the first six months in 1858 were taken by the manufacturers, excepting 120 tons exported and a few hundred tons sent to the Philadelphia and Boston markets. The limited demand succeeding the revulsion in October last, and the depressed state of trade up to the end of the year, allowed prices to fall, so that 5c.@5½c. ℔ lb. was all that could be obtained for soft Spanish Lead early in January; but, with a larger demand during the Winter and early part of Spring, prices gradually advanced to 6c.@6½c., and were steadily maintained through the usual term of Spring business. Since then, there has been a falling off in trade, and the value of soft Spanish at the end of June was not over $5 80, cash, to $5 85, time and interest, with a fair supply on hand.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request at full prices. New-Orleans, 38c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 27c.@34c.; Cuba Muscovado, 24c.@30c.; Clayed Cuba, 22c.@23c. ℔ gallon. Sales 470 hhds. Cuba, at 27c.@28c. for Muscovado, and 23c. for Clayed, ℔ gallon.

Baltimore Molasses Trade Statistics.

	1857. Hhds.	Tcs. and bbls.	1858. Hhds.	Tcs. and bbls.
Imports in June	1,197	—	577	292
Jan. 1 to June 30	8,685	8,210	5,160	11,646
Stock July 1	4,279	5,262	1,474	259

NAVAL STORES—Resin is stiffly held, but is less active. Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered; 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine were purchased, chiefly for future delivery at 44c., cash, ℔ gallon.

New-York Naval Store Trade Statistics, from January 1 to June 30.

	1857. Receipts.	Exports.	1858. Receipts.	Exports.
Resin, bbls	307,609	261,726	357,062	207,043
Tar, bbls	42,780	31,671	26,921	6,668
Turpentine, crude	37,470	43,754	46,850	43,985
Turpentine, sp'ts	59,291	22,625	57,075	24,176

OILS—Linseed has been purchased to the extent of 5,000 gallons at 66c.@67c. cash, ℔ gallon. Other kinds are inactive at old quotations

PROVISIONS—Pork is less active, but is firm; sales 575 bbls., in lots, at $16 50 for Mess; $17 50 for Clear; $15 75 for sour Mess; and $13 50 for Prime, and $14 for Rump, ℔ bbl. Cut-meats are depressed and languid, at 7¼c.@7¾c. for Hams, and 5½c.@5¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon continues quiet, at from 8¾c.@10c. ℔ lb. Lard has not varied; sales 200 tcs. and bbls., at 10½c.@11c. for Western, and 9¾c.@10c. for Soft City, ℔ lb. Beef continues in request at strengthening rates; sales 180 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 50 for repacked Western Mess; $14@$14 50 for extra do.; $11@$11 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $19@$22 ℔ tc.. Beef Hams, $15@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 10c.@16c. for Ohio; 12c.@19c. for common to good State, and 20c.@22c. for prime to choice State, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling at 3c.@8c. ℔ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been purchased freely in Boston, part at $1 80 ℔ bushel. The stock in the country has been estimated 90,000 bags in all hands, against 33,000 same time last year. There are now, however, only 8,000 bags to arrive the next five months, against 196,000 same time last year.

SALTPETRE—Crude is actively inquired for, here and in Boston, and free sales have been made, partly at 8¾c.@8¾c. ℔ lb., six months' credit. Refined is up to 11c. for pure, 12c. for double, and 13c. for treble, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Exhibit no really new feature, sales having been made of 750 hhds., including Cuba and Porto Rico, within a range of from 6⅞c.@7¼c. ℔ lb.

Baltimore Sugar Trade Statistics,

	1857. Hhds.	Bags.	Boxes.	1858. Hhds.	Bags	Boxes.
Imports in June	4,017	5,200	747	3,348	—	1,505
F'm Jan. 1 to June 30	22,062	21,194	1,512	25,608	5,000	—
Stock, July 1	9,646	7,700	2,420	3,835	—	2,136

TALLOW—Sales 5,000 lbs prime at 9¼c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Crude is quiet at former rates. The demand for manufactured is moderate and prices are sustained. Sales in June, 13,406 pkgs. in 1858, against 12,015 pkgs. in 1857. Stock, July 1, 38,031 pkgs. in 1858, against 54,632 in 1857. The following are the closing quotations for manufactured: No. 1, 5s and 8s, 22c.@26c.; medium, 5s and 8s, 15c.@18c.; common, 5s and 8s, 10c.@14c.; common to good, 6s per cent. 9c.@15c.; pounds, extra fine, 35c.@40c.; No. 1, 25c.@28c.; medium, 16c.@18c.; common, 12c.@14c.: 32s, 20c.@24c. ℔ lb. In Baltimore, during the week, Maryland was sold as fast as inspected, at full prices. 500 hhds. Ohio changed hands at steady rates. Kentucky, quiet. Inspections of all kinds, 2,885 hhds.

WHISKY—Sales 150 bbls. at 23c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Room has been engaged for 6,000 bbls. Flour for Liverpool at 1s. 6d.@1s. 7½d. ℔ bbl. There were also taken for the same port, 5,000 bushels Grain at 4½d.; 75 tcs. Beef at 38.; and 30 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For London, Flour at 1s. 7½d.; and 10 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For Glasgow, 100 bbls. Flour, and 3,000 bushels of Grain, on private terms; also, some Shoulders, in hhds., at 25s.; and 25 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d. For California and Australia the engagements have been very light, including measurement goods at 27½c.@30c. for San Francisco, 25c. for Melbourne, Australia, and 25c.@30c. for Sydney, N. S. W. The number of vessels advertised for these ports comprise only 6 for San Francisco, 3 for Melbourne, and 3 for Sydney. The latest charters have been: A Br. Brig, 240 tons, from Wilmington, N. C., to Cowes, Rosin 4s., and Spirits Turpentine 6s.; a Brig, 160 tons, to Madeira and back, $1,500; a Schooner to Ponce, P. R., and back, 42½c. and $3 50; a Brig, 300 tons, to Havana, $2,000; a Ship from Mobile to Liverpool, Cotton; a Norw. Brig hence to Cadiz; a Bark from Richmond to Rio; a vessel to Liverpool, Naval Stores; and another to London, Naval Stores; on private terms.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MORE TO BE ADMIRED THAN THE RICHEST DIADEM EVER WORN BY KINGS OR EMPERORS.

WHAT? WHY A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR. Because it is the ornament *God Himself provided* for all our race. Reader, although the rose may bloom ever so brightly in the glowing cheek, the eye be ever so sparkling, the teeth be those of pearls, if the head is bereft of its covering, or the hair be snarled and shriveled, *harsh and dry*, or worse still, if sprinkled with gray, nature will lose more than half her charms. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, if used two or three times a week, will restore and permanently secure to all such an ornament. Read the following and judge The writer of the first *is the celebrated Pianist, Thalberg:*

DR. WOOD: NEW-YORK, April 19, 1858.

Dear Sir: Permit me to express to you the obligations I am under for the entire restoration of my hair to its original color; about the time of my arrival in the United States it was rapidly becoming gray, but upon the application of your "Hair Restorative" it soon recovered its original hue. I consider your Restorative as a very wonderful invention, quite efficacious as well as agreeable.

I am, dear sir, yours truly,
S. THALBERG.

"Dryeh a'r Gwyliedydct"

Welsh Newspaper office, No. 13 Nassau-st., April 12, 1858.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some month or six weeks ago I received a bottle of your Hair Restorative and gave it my wife, who concluded to try it on her hair, little thinking at the time that it would restore the gray hair to its original color, but to her as well as my surprise, after a few weeks' trial it has performed that wonderful effect by turning all the gray hairs to dark brown, at the same time beautifying and thickening the hair. I strongly recommend the above Restorative to all persons in want of such a change of their hair.

CHARLES CARDEW.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: With confidence do I recommend your Hair Restorative, as being the most efficacious article I ever saw. Since using your Hair Restorative my hair and whiskers, which were almost white, have gradually grown dark; and I now feel confident that a few more applications, will restore them to their natural color. It also has relieved me of all dandruff and unpleasant itching, so common among persons who perspire freely.

G. G. KILBY.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 1, 1857.

PROF. WOOD: About two years ago my hair commenced falling off and turning gray; I was fast becoming bald, and had tried many remedies to no effect. I commenced using your Restorative in January last. A few applications I strapped up fair firmly. It began to fill up, curl out, and turned back to its former color, (black.) At this time it is fully restored to its original color, health and appearance, and I cheerfully recommend its use to all.

J. D. HOES.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz.: large, medium and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for $1 per bottle; the medium holds at least 20 per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for $2 per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors. No. 312 Broadway, New-York, (in the great New-York Wire Railing establishment,) and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists and fancy goods dealers.

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TO BE HELD AT UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND, ON SEPT. 8 1858.

The premiums to be presented to the best lady equestrians on that occasion can be seen at the following places: The first premium, an elegant grand action piano, worth $500, can be seen at HORACE WATERS', No. 333 Broadway; the second premium, a massive silver pitcher and two goblets, worth $300, and the third premium, a ladies' fine enameled watch, set with diamonds, worth $200, can be seen at their manufacturers, BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 247 Broadway. Ladies wishing to become competitors can address THOMAS THORP, manager, No. 131 Bleecker-st., New-York.

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The subscribers call the attention of the public to their method of illuminating and ventilating vaults and areas, secured to them by the following patents:

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GEO. R. JACKSON'S Ventilating Vault-light, patented April 21, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Burglar-proof Skylight, patented Dec. 15, 1857.

GEO. R. JACKSON'S Conical Vault-light, reissued Jan. 19, 1858.

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Sewing Machines for	25
Sewing Machines for	30
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Whose products are known alike from St. Petersburg to Constantinople in Europe, as also from Boston to New Orleans in the United States, having been forced to succumb to the

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JULY 5, 1858.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—price Two Cents; served at 12½ cents a week; mailed, Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year: two copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Reëngagement of Charlotte Cushman—Guy Mannering.

BOWERY THEATRE—Afternoon—Paul Jones—Cherry and Fair Star—Lady of the Lake. Evening—Blanche of Brandywine—Faustus.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Chatham-st.—Afternoon—Idiot Witness—Mose in California—Ireland as it is. Evening—Debutante—Glance at New-York—Shandy McGuire—Jack Sheppard. Tuesday—Novelty—Idiot Witness—Ireland as it is.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—O'Flanagan and the Fairies—Lesson for Husbands. Tuesday—Same.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—10 A. M.—The Ferryman and his Dog. 2 P. M.—Battle of Buena Vista. Evening—Jessie Wharton.

WOOD'S BUILDING—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Panorama of the Hudson River.

Mails Close at Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3½ P.M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A.M.
Western Mail *vid* Erie Railroad	5½ A.M. and 3½ P.M.
South and Southwestern Mail	7 A.M. and 4½ P.M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A.M. and 2 P.M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P.M.

Ocean Steamers.

The *Persia* leaves New-York for Liverpool.....July 7
The *Ariel* leaves New-York for Southampton.....July 10

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The *City of Washington*, from Liverpool, 23d ult., was boarded by our news yacht off Cape Race, and her news forwarded by telegraph. It is without importance. The weather encountered by the steamer was not favorable to the sub-marine cable enterprise.

The steamship *Cahawba* from New-Orleans on the 27th ult., and Havana on the 30th, arrived last night. There was nothing new at Havana. There had been no more searches reported, and the impression was that they had entirely ceased. The celebrated British steamer *Styx* left Havana on the evening of the 29th for Halifax. The United States vessels, the *Wabash* and the *Arctic*, were at Key West, and the *Colorado*, the *Fulton* and the *Jamestown* were cruising off the coast of Cuba. Sugars had advanced slightly; freights were improving, and exchange was brisk.

Some further points of interest from Mexico appear in the New-Orleans papers. The cordial adherence of Alvarez to the Juarez movement, and the conduct of the French Envoy at the Capital in regard to the Press, and the forced loan, are topics of interest.

Mr. John M. Bernhisel, Delegate in Congress from Utah, publishes an Appeal to the Public, in relation to the march of the Army towards Salt Lake City. He declares that the Mormons' profession of a desire for peace is honest, and expresses a fear that the misstatements which he charges upon the Press of the country will have the effect of prejudicing the public mind against the Saints. He adds a threat that war will yet ensue, if the Army persists in the pursuit of the Mormons.

General Walker publishes a letter, denunciatory of Judge Campbell, who presided at the recent fillibuster trial in New-Orleans. Walker says he was unfairly treated in the Judge's charge to the Jury, inasmuch as the Court slurred over the exculpatory, and dwelt largely upon the inculpatory evidence in the case.

The Dudley Observatory difficulty is approaching a climax. At a special meeting of the Board of Trustees, held at Albany on Saturday, the Scientific Council was dismissed, the President of the Board was empowered to take legal measures for obtaining full possession of the Observatory property, in behalf of the Trustees, and Professor O. M. Mitchel, of Cincinnati, was appointed Astronomical Director, to succeed Dr. Gould. Late on Saturday night the Scientific Council held a meeting, at which they resolved not to give up possession of the premises. They promise a statement this week.

The steamer *Galena*, having seventy-five passengers on board, was burnt at her landing at Red Wing, Minnesota, on the morning of the 1st inst., and seven of the passengers were lost. The boat and cargo were a total loss.

From Kansas we learn that the notorious Jack Henderson has at last been arrested for his participation in the election frauds in that Territory.

The remains of Ex-President Monroe were removed from this City to Virginia on Saturday on board the *Jamestown*. The ceremonies were as imposing as on the previous day, thousands of persons participating in them. Hon. John Cochrane consigned the remains to the custody of the Committee of Virginians in an earnest and appropriate speech, to which Mr. O. Jennings Wise, of Virginia, son of Governor Wise, in accepting the trust, in the name of his colleagues, eloquently and solemnly responded. Minute guns were fired during the afternoon by the Government forts. Both the *Jamestown* and the *Ericsson*—the latter with the Seventh Regiment on board—arrived at Norfolk yesterday. The Mayor of Norfolk boarded the *Jamestown* and delivered an address, which was responded to by the Hon. John Cochrane. Minute guns were fired and various appropriate ceremonies were gone through with.

Captain Henri de Riviere has not yet been arrested. He is accused of having abducted Miss F. S. Blount, the daughter of Colonel Blount, of Mobile. In the affidavit of Colonel B. made on Saturday before Justice Connolly, he is charged with having enticed Miss Blount to accompany him to New-Orleans where they were to be married. He was pursued and escaped to Havana, whither he was followed, and the daughter rescued before the marriage ceremony was performed. She was brought to this City by her father and in turn was pursued by De Riviere, who succeeded in persuading her again to elope with him—this time, as it is alleged, by the connivance of her mother. A warrant was issued for his arrest, but thus far no clue has been obtained to his whereabouts. He has, however, written a very peculiar letter from his hiding-place in his own defence.

McCombs' Dam, in Harlem River, having been partially removed, the steamboat *Rattler*, Capt. Mabie, yesterday went up the river passing under High Bridge, and stopping near King's Bridge landing.

Two arrests were made in Brooklyn yesterday for attempted arson—James McMahon, the keeper of a saloon at No. 12 Fulton-street, and John Shannon, a grocer. They were seen to enter the premises occupied by the former, at the above number, and soon after smoke was observed issuing from the building. The door was burst open and the fire was extinguished. Everything in the vicinity of the spot where it was kindled, was found saturated with camphene. The upper part of the building was occupied as a boarding-house, and about thirty persons were asleep there at the time.

The number of merchants in attendance at either Exchange, on Saturday, was very limited. Hence, business lacked vigor. 1,000 bales Cotton were sold—the market closing rather more firmly. The movements in Flour, Wheat and Corn were light. Prices did not vary much. Provisions were less active, as were likewise Groceries, Hides and Naval Stores. The principal freight engagements consisted of Flour for Liverpool at firmer rates. The number of vessels of all classes in port was 718.

Emigration of Free Negroes to Jamaica.—A public meeting was held at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 23d of April last, to devise measures for inducing the free colored population of our Southern States to emigrate to that Island. The meeting appears to have embraced the leading men of Kingston. It was called, at the request of citizens, by the Mayor, who was invited to preside. Resolutions were adopted, after full discussion, setting forth that the Slave States of this Union had passed laws prohibiting free persons of color from residing within their territory, and urging the importance of inviting that rejected population to settle in Jamaica. From the remarks made by the speakers, it appears that not only are laborers greatly needed, but that a large portion of the Island remains still unsettled. Free negroes are wanted to supply both wants. Complaint was made that many plantations and estates were falling into decay since the emancipation of the slaves by the British Government. One gentleman who visited this country so long ago as 1840, with a view to procure colored laborers, spoke very highly of the character and capacity of the free negroes he saw at the South; but those he met in New-York did not impress him favorably at all. Neither their habits of industry, nor their morals were such as he desired to see. But he said he found it no easy matter to set on foot an emigration to Jamaica, for the Abolitionists opposed his project on the one hand and the friends of African colonization on the other.

The result of the meeting was the adoption of resolutions urging the Legislature at its next session, to provide a fund for conveying to Jamaica such free negroes from the United States as can be induced to go. This measure was thought too slow by a portion of those assembled; but it was understood that means must be provided at the public expense, and consequently that legislative agency must necessarily be invoked.

The Island of Jamaica, the largest of the British West India possessions, is 150 miles long and averages about forty in width. Its area is 4,250 square miles—about two-thirds the size of the State of New-Jersey. The population in 1848 was 380,000, of whom only 16,000 were whites. The emancipated slaves have, to a great extent, wholly refused to work, and, consequently, hundreds of estates all over the island have been abandoned. It is to remedy this evil that free colored emigration is solicited. What the result of the movement may be remains to be seen.

Our Mexican Relations—The Forced Loan Upon Foreigners.

The principle of non-intervention in the affairs of foreign nations, so far as matters of domestic policy are involved, has of late years been fairly acknowledged by several leading powers as a rule of international law, but like every rule, it has its limits and exceptions. As long as any people agrees upon a government of some sort, responsible for the security of the lives and property of foreign residents, and capable of carrying into effect the obligations imposed by public law, as well as those voluntarily incurred towards foreign powers, it would be difficult to find a justifiable reason for dictating to it in what manner, it shall, or shall not, regulate its domestic concerns. Nations are moral persons, and there are few rules of intercourse between man and man which may not fairly be applied to their dealings with one another. As long as a citizen behaves likes a gentleman, keeps an orderly house, pays his debts, and respects the rights of those whom business brings into contact with him, it would be hard to find an excuse for interfering with his family arrangements, and laying down rules as to the hours at which his household shall take their meals or go to bed. But if he become a notorious rowdy, or profligate, and allows his sons and servants to assault the passers by, rob his guests and customers, and declares to those who demand redress that he neither can nor will restrain them, the neighbors or the law would certainly speedily intervene, and set matters to rights.

There are very few modifications to be made in the application of this rule to the conduct of sovereign States towards one another. They are all necessarily interested in the maintenance of peace and order, and in the safety and welfare of their own citizens. These are paramount considerations, and they imperatively demand that the formation of government of some sort should be exacted, if need be by force, from every people. In what shape that Government should exist, or in what manner it should exercise its authority, concerns only those are to live under it, but its ability to protect foreigners, pay its debts, and keep faith and punish wrong-doers, are matters which concern its neighbors. To asser that other powers have no interest in the matter, is to assert, that two or three factions may any day agree to pillage a whole State indiscriminately, set all known laws at defiance, murder and rob ambassadors, and deliberately cut themselves loose from human society with impunity. If any such doctrine form part of public law, it is the first time we ever heard of it. We should like to know, if it existed, when it was ever acted on, because it is entirely incompatible with the idea now so well-established, that nations are bound by the same ties and obligations, and owe each other the same duties as natural persons?

The news received from Mexico by the last mails gives the question a very pointed interest. The persons professing to exercise the supreme authority in that country have used the power they possess in particular localities, to exact a forced loan from foreigners, in spite of the remonstrances of their ambassadors, and in spite of the fact that any such exaction is pure and simple spoliation, and that they have even less right to the property of aliens than to that of natives. Those who refuse to pay are ordered to quit the country immediately, though a sudden departure of this kind involves many of them either irretrievable injury to, or the total loss of their fortunes. When foreigners come to reside in any country, they incur an implied obligation to obey its laws, certainly, but nobody is absurd enough to suppose that the definition of the term laws is to be left to the caprice, ignorance or greed of any individual or any party. They engage to obey laws which derive some sanction from common justice and common morality, and which are based on rights and privileges which the civilized world recognizes. But if some dictator were to take it into his head to issue a decree that all foreigners were to be robbed on the highway, or have their left eyes put out, no one would maintain that they were bound to submit, or that their Government would not be justified in the use of as much force as might be necessary, to secure them compensation for as much loss as they might sustain in resisting the execution of any such decree, or abruptly leaving the country in consequence of it. The Americans and English in Mexico went there and invested their money in business, in the belief that as long as they obeyed the law and lived peaceably their purses and limbs would be protected. If it were known that they would be liable to the exacting of forced loans at the hands of any faction which chanced to get uppermost, they would certainly have staid away. The exaction itself is illegal, and damage caused in evading or obeying it, constitutes a legitimate claim upon the brigands who enforce it, and which they ought to be made to pay, or take the consequences.

If, however, the persons guilty of this species of spoliation constituted a *de facto* Government responsible for its acts, and in possession of the public force of the nation, we should have to deal with it, whether good or bad, in the ordinary way, first by diplomatic remonstrance, and in case of need, by embargo or reprisals, just as England proposed to deal with Naples the other day. But there is no such Government in Mexico. We find that two Englishmen have been forced into the ranks as common soldiers at San Luis Potosi, because they refused to lend their money. One was cruelly beaten, and both are now in jail with an American, guilty of the same offence. The British Minister has demanded redress, and the authorities at Mexico have promised it, but their promise is worthless, inasmuch as the outrage was perpetrated by General Miramon, who is not under their control, and who sets them at defiance.

If this sort of thing is to be endured, and if we are to respect, as an independent and sovereign state, the conglomeration of bands of brigands who now rule Mexico, we must either accredit a diplomatic agent to every chief of banditti, to every colonel of mutineers, political outlaw, and disaffected general in the country, and when any of them injures us, we must declare war on him individually, or we must quit the country, altogether outlaw it, and leave it to be devastated by pirates, Indians, and highwaymen, until it is reduced to the condition of a desert, and Christendom been scandalized by the grand spectacle of wholesale murders, pillage and anarchy, perptrated with impunity, in deference to the doctrine of non-interference. It may be a sound and wholesome doctrine, but it seems to us the consignment of a whole people to the tender mercies of brigands and savages is a greater sacrifice than its advocates are entitled to expect from us, and it is certainly a greater one than we are inclined to afford. It may be sublime to see such powers as the United States and Great Britain allow such *canaille*, as revolutions like those of Mexico throws to the surface of society, to maltreat their citizens and set common justice at defiance, but it is that sort of sublimity which borders on the ridiculous.

If there is no party among them strong enough to enforce order, and keep faith with us, we are bound to take measures to have the necessary power lodged in some one's hands, and see that it is executed. It would be the foulest injustice, either to make reprisals or lay an embargo as long as there is no regular Government capable of affording redress—and redress of some sort we clearly must have.

Dudley Observatory.

The star of the Dudley Observatory is in the "house of Mars." Instead of prosecuting discoveries in the depths of astronomical research, the parties interested are prosecuting relentless war among themselves; and for harmless observations upon heavenly bodies, substitute observations of an injurious description upon each other. Of all astronomical spectacles, none could be more painful. Two years ago the institution was launched upon its splendid career, amply furnished for an endless exploring expedition through starry space, with a satisfactory specie-list, and the promise of a ripe return of invaluable scientific results. The sailing-master, Mr. B. A. Gould, was regarded as an infallible pilot: Mr. Everett eulogized him as "an astronomer to whose distinguished talent had been added the advantage of a thorough scientific education in the most renowned universities of Europe, and who, as editor of the *American Astronomical Journal*, has shown himself to be fully qualified for the high trust." The Board of Trustees were citizens of Albany, of the highest repute for grave judgment and business ability; men to whose money and efforts the institution mainly owed its existence, and who were the original corporators. Liberal gratuities, too, rattled into the cash-box; so liberal, indeed, that many who still adhered to a belief in a New-York City Observatory, grew apprehensive that this inland upstart would fairly run away with the birthright of its elder, and grander, though undeveloped competitor. In short, the Dudley was the observed of all Observatories. It threatened to realize the Horatian measure of greatness, and knock its head against the very stars.

How these brilliant aspects have been dimmed, and who is answerable for the shadow, is one of the vexed questions of the day. On the one hand, we have the Trustees, men in whom we have a veteran habit of confiding, and composing the entire corporation of the Dudley Observatory, as embodied by the Act of April 3, 1852, whose President brings these charges against Director Gould: useless and lavish expenditures, without any practical result; omission to recover insurance upon lost and valuable instruments; neglect to mount instruments, which are indispensable to the conduct of the Observatory, and which have lain in their boxes for more than two years; whimsical and capricious ideas and plans adopted, pursued, and abandoned at a great expense to the treasury; insolence to the Trustees, extending even to the exclusion of them from the building; prolonged absences, and constant neglect of the institution; the omission of regular astronomical observations; a devotion, dignified by the example of an emperor, to the niceties of clockmaking and horology. In short, Mr. Gould is charged with reckless and purposeless extravagance; with presumptive ignorance of his profession; with *petit-maitreism*, and offensive arrogance. Having in vain protested, the Trustees allege, against these objectionable traits of Mr. Gould's directorship, they have no other course but to remove him, and he is removed. That their power to adopt this action is ample cannot be denied. It is the action of the corporation itself.

Under these circumstanees, there was an obvious course for Mr. Gould to pursue; and that was, in the proper spirit of subordination, to submit his defence to the Board, as an offset to the charges of President Olcott. He has declined to do anything of the sort. He has not even condescended to lay a defence before the public, or to vouchsafe in any shape the formula of justification. He has preferred a line of conduct that goes far to substantiate the case of his assailants, by appealing to Mrs. Dudley, the benefactress of the Observatory, and to the gentlemen composing the Scientific Council, Messrs. Bache, Henry and Peirce. Mrs. Dudley, a lady of more than fourscore, has no more authority in the institution than what courtesy may concede to her years, her sex, and her benefactions. Her endowment was unconditional. Her age, her want of business qualifications, and entire lack of scientific attainments, render her the last person in the world to choose as arbitress in the matter; and when, therefore, Mr. Gould appeals to her from the supreme jurisdiction of the Board, there is a strong presumption raised that he prefers to rely upon extrinsic influences, rather than fairly to meet the issues of fact. Perhaps it was because he suspected the insufficiency of this resort, that he took a second appeal to the Scientific Council, a body whose intervention in the business has only served to confuse it; which is the creation of the Board of Trustees, chiefly complimentary in its character, and without other powers than the Board may in courtesy delegate. To appeal from the supreme to a subordinate and dependent tribunal was an excess of absurdity only paralleled by the action of the tribunal itself. We are not, perhaps, to expect the votaries of the exact sciences to be exact in anything else. It was several centuries ago that the star-gazing philosopher fell into his well; and we can recall no instance from the days of Tycho Brahe to those of Professor Henry, of scientific men, intrusted with the financial and business conduct of public institutions, of whom the same story of business incapacity has not been told. The power of calculation seems not to extend to figures with a dollar mark before them. The three gentlemen of the Scientific Council, doubtless in deference to a misplaced *esprit du corps*, accepted the appellate jurisdiction thus tendered, and proceeded to a trigonometrical survey of the subject. Without possessing any of the evidence upon which the Board had acted, and listening only to the one-sided representations of their distressed brother, they find him guiltless and unjustly treated, and print their decision, with the evident persuasion that the public will accept it as final. Yet they afford no intimation of the facts upon which Mr. Gould may be supposed to rely in answer to the detailed specifications of President Olcott. We are only assured that all of the charges are frivolous, except two, which are unfounded. An inspection of the list, however, shows that a dozen, at least, of the batch are not frivolous; and the public will be prepared to adjudge that dozen baseless when they hear a fact or two for the defence. As the matters in controversy are rather of a business, than of a scientific, character, the dictum of our three savans may go for what it is worth, and that is little.

From the state of facts, then, as we have them there can be but one conclusion. Mr. Gould is in the position of a prisoner, who, instead of boldly facing the indictment, evades it, by pleading pretended flaws, and exceptions, and side-bar issues. Until he abandons his apparently shuffling course, and meets the action of the Trustees with a full and sufficient defence, appealing to the public as the only competent appellate jurisdiction, and not to a self-elected, partial, and wholly unauthorized tribunal, he must be content to have the charges against him credited in all their extent, and his contest with the Trustees regarded as presumptuous and impertinent. As director, he was the creature of that body; and every law of natural order forbids the creature to claim superiority over the maker. Even Mr. Gould's sense of right would be outraged if, on one fair night, he should espy a satellite of Jupiter quarreling with its primary, and requiring it to revolve around its own inconspicuous self. Let him learn of the stars.

In the meantime the Board has vindicated itself, and doubtless conferred an important benefit upon science by placing Professor Mitchell in charge of the Observatory, and dispensing with the scientific council altogether. Not but that the acquirements and advice of Messrs. Bache, Henry, and Peirce, when restricted to the limits of strictly scientific inquiry, must always be of inestimable value; but as they tend to transcend professional bounds, and make confusion in other matters less clearly apprehended, we must even surrender the great good, to escape the greater disadvantage. Of their determination to taboo the successor of Mr. Gould, whoever he might be, we trust they will think better Such a course would only prove their recent mistaken policy to have resulted from personal jealousy and partiality, and not from an unmixed devotion to science.

The Mormons—Light Needed.

The Mormon Delegate in Congress from Utah appeals for a suspension of public opinion concerning the Mormon war. He cautions the community against putting faith in the statements of newspaper correspondents—but betrays his own apprehension that these statements may, nevertheless, be true. His card is very cautiously worded, but it says some things, and adumbrates others, which are of some consequence in connection with the management of this Mormon campaign.

According to the official information laid before Congress by the President and embodied in his Messages, the Army was sent into Utah to compel obedience to the Federal authority, which, according to reports from official sources, had been repudiated and practically overthrown by the Mormons. It was said that Brigham Young had refused to acknowledge the Federal officers sent into the Territory and had proclaimed his intention to retain Executive power in spite of the Federal Government. Whether these reports were true or not President Buchanan acted upon them and sent, at an enormous expense, a portion of the Federal Army to put down this "rebellion." He afterwards, from a praiseworthy desire to avoid the effusion of blood, sent a Peace Commissioner, bearing an official exposition of his views and authorized to bring the difficulties with the Mormons to a peaceful termination provided they would submit to the Federal authority. These Commissioners, at the date of our latest advices, were still on their way to Utah and had done nothing towards the acoomplishment of their mission.

Dr. Bernhisel now states—what was in a general way, already known, that Dr. Kane made his appearance among the Mormons, as a secret but accredited Commissioner from the President, and that he carried on his behalf "assurances of his and the nation's good-will, and an invitation to welcome peace and free intercourse again, *with forgetfulness of all past offences*." We have been informed also, but we cannot vouch for the truth of the statement, that Dr. Kane informed the Mormons, in the name of the President, that the advance of the army was not against the Mormons, but for the sole purpose of *calming the public mind* and establishing a military post somewhere in the Territory. Dr. Bernhisel states that, on the strength of these assurances, the Mormon troops already on the march against the United States forces, were withdrawn, and preparations which had been made to cut off their detachments were abandoned. And he now thinks it very strange that, after these assurances and the action to which they led, the army officers and the Peace Commissioners should still talk of hostile proceedings against the Mormons.

We do not care at present to discuss the general subject, but to call attention to the fact that throughout this whole affair the President seems to have been carrying on a double negotiation,—one open, to amuse the public, and the other *secret*, for the dispatch of business. The Peace Commissioners and the Army were designed merely to calm the public mind and make a show of crushing out rebellion. The real authority was in the hands of Col. Kane, who quieted the uneasiness of the rebels, and gave them assurances of the entire harmlessness of the military preparations by which they had been alarmed. Gen. Johnston looked the lion,—to all the world:—it was Dr. Kane's mission to whisper to the Mormons that 'twas no such thing, but only "Bottom, the Weaver."

This proceeding does not seem to us quite in keeping with the ordinary openness and integrity of American diplomacy. It has not been customary thus to amuse the public with pretentious designs, which secret agents were commissioned to thwart. The public is entitled to know whether Dr. Kane was or was not a public agent—clothed with authority to speak and act for the President—and what were the instructions under which he acted. Will the Washington *Union* be good enough to enlighten us on this point?

Mr. J. L. Hatch Once More.—We published, on Saturday, an explanatory note from Mr. Hatch as to his ministerial standing. A few words of comment will dismiss his case from our columns.

The only point in dispute is this: Is Mr. J. L Hatch "a Congregational *clergyman*," by the authority and according to the usages of that respectable denomination? He so represents himself on all occasions; and when doubts are expressed—based on the fact that the only Congregational Association of New-York and Brooklyn refused to recognize and receive him as "a clergyman,"—he asserts that he has "never been deposed or suspended from the exercise of ministerial authority," &c. We feel constrained to show that there must be some defect in Mr. Hatch's claim to the ministerial rank:

1. By citing Mr. Hatch's own declaration on another occasion, that he had been "EXPELLED *both from his pastoral relation, and from membership in the Association.*" Whether "expulsion" is equivalent to "deposition or suspension" might, perhaps, be doubtful in this quarter, if the interpretation put upon the action by several leading clergymen at the East had not fixed its import. A student "expelled" from college would be apt to regard the process as being quite as thorough as "suspension," we imagine. Whatever nice distinctions ecclesiastical politicians may draw between terms nearly synonymous, laymen and editors will be apt to think a doubly-"expelled" clergyman no "clergyman" at all,—or, at least, that he is of the "solus stamp."

2. We quoted from one of the best-informed ministers the statement that Mr. H. was "deposed by a Council for corrupt teaching, and conduct ill-becoming a minister." It does not give a favorable idea of Mr. H.'s discriminaton or temper, to find him changing this issue into a charge of "immoral and unchristian conduct"—for which he threatens to "post him, [the witness] publicly, for the unconscionable liar that he is." When an issue of veracity is made, it is quite as well that the party raising it should not pervert the language of the man he intends to "post." Mr. H. should bear in mind that there is such a thing as "conduct ill-becoming a *minister*," which may not be "immoral and unchristian."

3. We also cited a member of the Council and the scribe of the Association, (the only ecclesiastical bodies known to Massachusetts Congregationalists,) in proof of Mr. H.'s own statement as to his being "expelled" from the pastorate and from his ministerial position. He does not attempt to rebut this evidence, but quibbles about a "clerical association not being an ecclesiastical body." But was he not licensed and ordained by a "clerical association?" And was he not "expelled" by the same autnority that gave him clerical standing? Has he any credentials from any new body since he was "expelled?" The presumption is against it; and it is certain that he sought them in vain from the Congregational Association of Brooklyn, where he claims to be a "Congregational clergyman."

With the flings at "orthodoxy," and the alleged *mot* of "my friend Henry Ward Beecher," we have nothing to do. Only, it occurs to us that, if it is "simply as a matter of fact, and not at all of exultation or authority" that Mr. H. "declares himself a Congregational clergyman"—it would be in better taste, since "the *fact*" is seriously questioned, if not quite disproved, for him to forego any further claim to an office from which, by his own confession, he has been "expelled."

Frank and Unblushing.—Captain De Riviere, upon his own showing, is a contemptible scoundrel. In a letter designed to smooth over one piece of villainy he confesses another. He has been persuading a young lady to marry him. Her father, having discovered that he had been previously married in this City, refuses his consent and discards his acquaintance. Captain De Riviere meets this allegation against himself by declaring that the alleged previous marriage *was a sham*,—that it was performed in a manner not binding in law, and that he therefore repudiates it. Ordinary scoundrels leave such performances to be detected by the Police and proved in the criminal Court. This Crimean hero makes it a matter of boasting!

The fellow denies that he sought the acquaintance of the lady's father. On the contrary, the father took him voluntarily to his house when he was supposed to be mortally wounded, and was most attentive and hospitable to him. This kindness on the father's part is urged by this man as an excuse for his own conduct.

We have seldom seen a more open and unblushing declaration of baseness than this letter of De Riviere, and to aggravate its infamy, the fellow seems to be utterly unconscious of its real character. He swaggers about his honor and his family in the same breath with a confession which should send him to the Penitentiary. We pity this lady who has fallen a victim to his arts, and the family which he has robbed; and we sincerely hope that before going much further in his career, he may receive, from some quarter, his full deserts.

Two Opera Companies.—The "little Napoleon" of the Opera, as the lessee of the Academy of Music has been severely nicknamed, is likely to have an opposition worthy of a great General during the next season. Mr. Strakosch, a man of good taste and judgment, went out on Saturday in the *Vanderbilt* for the purpose of engaging an Italian Opera Company for Mr. Niblo's beautiful house. Mr. Ullman is already in Europe, singing like a charmer to the implacable Lumley, and endeavoring by a species of Electro-Biology to make an arrangement with Piccolomini and Giuglini. Every one hopes that he will be successful. Mr. Barnum is also in London by this time, and Mr. W. H. Paine—the most placid manager the world has ever seen—is on his way thither. If Lumley is not moved by the entreaties of so many rich swains, he is blessed with a larger amount of virtue than falls to the lot of most *impressarios*.

Independent Noise.—Yesterday was a very noisy Sunday. We heard no newsboys, but in every direction, from an early hour throughout the day, torpedoes, crackers and pistols kept up an incessant series of explosions. The noisiest outbursts of patriotism by a desperate self-denial were probably postponed until to-day, when bonfires, the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, and the explosion of all manner of detonating compounds, will celebrate the day. Of course we shall have scores of accidents to record, and the great majority of them will be due to drunkenness. The Police can materially diminish them by promptly arresting every drunken man who carries any kind of fire-arms. It is not due to the spirit of the day to permit such dangerous playthings in the hands of men or boys who have made themselves irresponsible and reckless by strong drink.

Virtuous Decrepitude.—Nothing so promotes virtuous sentiments as weak knees, a lame back and a general decay of the faculties. Our dilapidated cotemporary the *Herald* illustrates the general fact. While it was enterprising and able to get about, it used to report public meetings of all kinds, with great fullness and accuracy. The Free-Love Conventions received its special attention. Page after page used to be devoted to the most spicy and salacious sketches of their proceedings, and the enterprising reporters of that sheet even pursued the matter beyond the public halls and made free descriptions of the balls and other amusements of the free-love mansions of Leonard and Mercer streets.

All this was in the days of its youth and vigor. The tune is changed now. No more reports,—no enterprise of any kind,—but only a dull, vapid, half-idiotic gabblement about these meetings and plenty of driveling abuse of journals that persist in informing the world what is going on. This is the Plum Gut route in the newspaper race,—and of course poor Bennett takes it. But he must bear in mind that it doesn't *take the prize*.

New-York Steamship Builders.—The Spanish authorities at Cuba have, at different times, contracted in New-York for war and other steam vessels; and of late, have been in the habit of sending their war steamers, belonging to their West India Squadron, here also to be repaired. The preference thus given to New-York over Philadelphia, Boston, or other Atlantic ports, is a flattering acknowledgment of the superiority of New-York mechanics. It is also a sad comment on the want of means for such purposes in the great and flourishing Island of Cuba. The small Spanish war-steamer *Blasco de Garoy*, has been lying here some time repairing, and others of the Spanish Squadron will soon follow.

A Hint to Suckling Rareys.—At the present moment John Bull is sucking the nob of his crabstick in an ecstasy of big-eyed wonder at the achievements of Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer. Johnny cannot make out how it is done, although there is so little of trickery in the business that Mr. Rarey teaches the art for a consideration. We have a flood of light to throw on the matter, and with our usual disinterestedness give our readers the benefit thereof. It is related in history (which, by the way, may be looked upon as the Rarey of the present) that Charles the Vth, on one occasion, was so troubled and beset by a restive horse that he declared he had a good mind to speak German to him. The animal being valuable the monarch relented, and did not resort to this extreme measure for breaking its spirit. Now, may it not be possible—we put it mildly—may it not be even a little probable, that Mr. Rarey, familiar with this anecdote, has improved the lesson it inculcates, and, instead of speaking German, whispers Pennsylvania Dutch into the aristocratic ears of the British horse?

Political.

The Chicago *Press* and *Tribune* have been united under the combined title of the *Press and Tribune*. The politics continue Republican.

The deposed Editor of the Chicago *Union*, Mr. Louis Schade, has resumed his seat. The outside pressure of the Administration Party in Illinois drove him out, after his fracas with Grund, but the new managers of the concern failed to hand over the funds in time; so the *Union* becomes the Douglas organ and the Buchanan men are beaten.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy has been renominated for Congress in the third District of Illinois.

Meeting of the Republican State Committee.—The Bath *Courier* says that the Republican State Central Committee will meet at Congress Hall, in the city of Albany, on the 8th inst., to designate the time and place for holding the next Republican State Convention, and also to decide whether each Assembly District shall be represented by one or by two delegates.

Personal.

Miss Louisa Landor, the Salem sculptor, is to return to Rome in October, to continue her studies.

Dr. Boynton is lecturing on "Geology" in Baltimore.

Mr. Sumner has undergone the operation of cauterizing in Paris. A letter received in Boston says: "The opinion of both physicians, approved by Dr. George Hayward, of Boston, was in favor of cauterization of the spine in order to produce counter-irritation, and in this your friend Dr. Brown-Séquard, whose specialty is the nervous and celebral system, fully concurred. He made several careful examinations, and came to the conclusion that there was still congestion of the integuments of the brain as well as other abnormal conditions. When the fact was announced to Mr. Sumner, and the exact process explained of burning the neck and back with irons at a white heat, he at once said, 'Try it without delay—in any form—and to any extent.' The operation was performed by Dr. Brown-Séquard, who wished Mr. Sumner to inhale chloroform. This he declined, and refusing all anodynes, went through the painful process without a word or a wince. It has been repeated since, and will be again to-day for the *fifth* time."

The late Abraham Miller, of Philadelphia, left charitable bequests amounting to $26,500. The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, receives $6,000, the Blind Institution $1,000, the Academy of Fine Arts $500, the Pennsylvania Colonization Society $1,000, and sixteen other Institutions have legacies ranging from $500 to $2,000 each.

College Commencements.

The University of Pennsylvania held Commencement Day on Friday. The graduating class numbered 16. Honorary Degrees were conferred as follows; *Doctor of Medicine* on Benjamin R. Carman, of Pennsylvania; Chesley Martin, of Virginia; Geo. P. Coggeshall, of South Carolina; J. Hayes Shields, of Pennsylvania. *Master of Arts* on D. Bethune McCarter, M. D. *Doctor of Divinity* on the Rev. Abram N. Littlejohn.

Ingham University Commencement, at Le Roy, N. Y., was held on the 23d ult. Prof. Alonzo Gray, of Brooklyn, received the honorary degree of LL.D, Rev. S. H. Cox is Chancellor of this institution.

Shurtleff College, Illinois, has graduated only three students this year.

At Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, the Commencement exercises were introduced by a novel exhibition of a Gymnastic Association, established one year ago. The Hon. Wm. M. Corry delived an address on *Physical Education*.

At Hobart Free College, the first prize was awarded to Mr. Chas. D. Vail, of Jersey City, and the second to John H. Post, of Batavia. Six of the students competed for the rhetorical prize, a gold medal, worth $30. Harvey Baldwin, Jr., of Syracuse, gained the medal. The House of Convocation met, and listened to an address by the Rev. Joseph M. Clark, of Niagara Falls. The societies were addressed by the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of New-Haven. Eighteen students graduated.

The commencement exercises at Lima College, in this State, took place last week. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Pond, of Hartford, Conn.; Rev. Dr. Stiles, of Genesee Conference, and Mr. Ham, of Detroit, and the Rev. Mr. Boardman, of Rochester, and Professor Wells, of Genesee College. Professor Reed has undertaken the duties of President of this College.

The fifth annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Female College took place in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on the first. Degrees were conferred on the young girls who graduated, and the class of '55 were dubbed with the title of "Mistress of Art."

City Mortality.—During the week ending Saturday last, there were 125 deaths in Brooklyn. 17 of these were by consumption; 5 by sun stroke; and 3 by small-pox; 15 children died in convulsions.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Washington off Cape Race.

The Weather Unfavorable for the Telegraph Enterprise.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN LONDON

Cotton and Breadstuffs Dull—Consols 95 5-8@95 3-4.

[By the American Telegraph Company's Lines, Office No. 21 Wall street.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Saturday, July 3.

The screw-steamship *City of Washington*, from Liverpool on the 23d ult., passed Cape Race at 11 o'clock yesterday (Friday) forenoon.

She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, which arrived here this afternoon with a summary of her news.

The R. M. steamship *Africa*, from New-York on the 9th, arrived at Liverpool on the 20th of June.

We do not learn that the *City of Washington* saw anything of the Atlantic Telegraph fleet.

She reports strong westerly gales during the passage.

The *City of Washington* has 70 cabin and 220 steerage passengers.

Her advices are four days later than those of the *Arabia*, at Halifax, but are of no special importance.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings of Parliament present nothing of peculiar interest to American readers.

The House of Commons had declared the continuance of the paper-duty impolitic, but had made no proposition for its abolition.

The London *Star* gives as a rumor that Mr. DALLAS has expressed his satisfaction with regard to the arrangements of England on the question of the British cruisers in the Gulf of Mexico.

Very destructive fires had occurred in London, involving a loss of several hundred thousands of pounds sterling. No particulars are given in our dispatch.

The state prosecutions against the two booksellers for circulating a libel against NAPOLEON ended in an explanation from them, and the rendition of a verdict of not guilty.

The case of JOHN B. GOUGH, the celebrated American temperance lecturer, against Dr. LEES, for libel, resulted in favor of the former, the latter retracting the charges he had made.

FRANCE.

Rumors were still current of an approaching change in the Embassy to England. It was said that General PELISSIER would soon return to France; and the latest report gave as his successor in the mission to London, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS.

It was reported that PIETRI had been reappointed Prefect of Police at Paris.

The commercial affairs of France gave renewed symptoms of improvement.

ITALY.

The Pope of Rome was about to increase his navy.

The intelligence from other portions of the Continent is uninteresting.

There is nothing later from India.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the three days preceding the departure of the *City of Washington* were 20,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 3,000. The market closed dull at easier, but not quotably lower prices.

STATE OF TRADE AT MANCHESTER.

The Manchester advices were unfavorable, though a decline in rates had been submitted to, and quotations are without change.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report that the weather had been unfavorable for the crops. FLOUR was dull, ad sales unimportant; quotations nominal; Western Canal, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s.@21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s.@23s. 6d. WHEAT steady. Red Western, 5s. 2d.@5s. 6d.; Southern Red, 5s. 10d.@6s. 2d., and White, 7s.@7s. 3d. CORN dull. White, 33s.; Mixed and Yellow, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report BEEF dull, but steady. PORK firm. BACON heavy, and offered at a decline. LARD heavy, and all qualities slightly declined; sales at 54s.@54s. 6d. for fine. TALLOW, quotations nominal; 53s. for Butchers'.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote RESIN dull at 4s.; Pot and Pearl ASHES at 36s. for both; SUGAR heavy; COFFEE quiet but steady; TURPENTINE steady at 48s. on the spot, and 43s. to arrive; RICE dull; LINSEED OIL 33s.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS steady. SUGAR generally buoyant for the better sorts; for inferior little inquiry and prices weak. COFFEE dull. TEA buoyant at 10½d. for Congou. RICE dull at easier but unchanged quotations. TALLOW slow of sale and prices without alteration. Linseed OIL 33s. PIG IRON dull.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

There was an increased demand in the London Money Market for Money but there had been no change in rates. Consols closed at 95⅛@95¾ for account.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

There was but little inquiry for American Securities, and prices were weak.

Affairs in Washington.

THE SWEDISH MINISTER—CALIFORNIA LAND SALES ARMY BOUNTIES, &C.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, July 4.

Baron WETTERSTEDT was formally received by the President yesterday, as Minister of Sweden and Norway. Chevalier DE SIBBERN, his predecessor, has been appointed Minister at the Ottoman Porte.

The entire amount outstanding of old Treasury Note issues is only $107,000.

The quantity of land advertised to be sold under the President's Proclamation, in California, in February next, is over five millions of acres.

In addition to the present bounties, the War Department has authorized to be paid for enlistments at or near Fort Gibson, $28; Fort Pierre, Nebraska, $48; and Fort Buchanan, Arizona, $117.

There will be no military celebration of Independence Day to-morrow, but at night a grand display of fireworks will take place at the Arsenal.

Lord NAPIER was to have left Washington yesterday for Newport.

Should the Seventh Regiment of New-York Volunteers visit Washington on their return from Richmond, they will be received with military honors.

Independence Day in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, July 4.

The weather to-day is delightful. Thermometer about 80°, with a cool easterly wind, and indications of an agreeable day to-morrow. The preparations for celebrating Independence Day are very extensive. JOHN S. HOLMES, Esq., is the orator for the city demonstration, and the Hon. RUFUS CHOATE will deliver an oration to the exclusively Democratic patriots who celebrate on their own hook. The latter dine at the Revere House, and the price of the dinner tickets is $10. The city dinner takes place at Faneuil Hall, as usual.

Burning of the Steamer Galena and Loss of Life.

CHICAGO, Saturday, July 3.

On the morning of the 1st inst. the steamer *Galena* took fire at the landing at Red Wing, Minnesota. The origin of the fire is unknown. The flames spread with such rapidity that the boat was soon enveloped in flames. About seventy-five passengers were on board, sixty-eight of whom were saved. The following are known to be lost: JOHN TYSON, HOLLY PORTER, NANCY PORTER, CHARLES PORTER and LYDIA PORTER, of Michigan. The books and papers were all lost. The boat was valued at $50,006. No insurance.

News from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 3.

Our dispatches from Leavenworth, 1st inst., by the U. S. Express Company, to Boonsville, say that JOHN E., better known as JACK HENDERSON, was arrested to-day, on a bench warrant, issued by Judge GEORGE, charged with participation in the election frauds at Oxford. He was subsequently liberated on parole of honor to appear before the Court to answer the charge.

Death of Mrs. Thurlow Weed.

ALBANY, Saturday, July 3.

Mrs. THURLOW WEED died in this city, to-day, at 12 o'clock, after a long and severe illness.

ALBANY, Sunday, July 4.

CHAS. BLINN, a drover, was robbed last night at the West Albany Exchange of $2,260. His room was entered by means of a ladder. The money was all on the Passumpsic Bank. No clue to the robber.

Shocking Fracas in Mobile.

MOBILE, Friday, July 2.

This afternoon a fracas occurred between Mr. H. WARFIELD and Messrs. JOHN and DAVID REID, brothers, and of the firm of J. REID & Co. Both the REIDS were stabbed—the first named being dangerously wounded. WARFIELD was arrested, and committed to prison, bail being refused at present. The collision grew out of a feud of ten years' standing.

Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 3.

A fire occurred at 10 o'clock, this forenoon, at the corner of Hercules and Calliope streets, by which six dwellings were destroyed. The loss is estimated at $30,000.

Departure of the Nova Scotian.

MONTREAL, Saturday, July 3.

The steamer *Nova Scotian* sailed from Quebec at 10½ o'clock A. M., to-day, for Liverpool, with 147 cabin passengers and 574 troops. Among her passengers was Sir WM. EYRE, Commander of the forces in in British North America.

Non-Arrival of the Atlantic Cable.

TRINITY BAY, N. F., Sunday, July 4—7½ P. M.

Rain has been falling pretty steadily all day today. The wind is easterly, and there is considerable fog. Nothing has yet been heard of the anxiously-expected *Niagara*.

Newspaper Sale.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Saturday, July 3.

The *Daily Union* newspaper, Democratic, has been sold to J. B. KENNEDY, and hereafter will be an independent anti-tax morning penny paper, called the *True Press*. The *Post* is now the only daily Democratic paper published in Western Pennsylvania.

Movements of the Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, July 3.

Two hundred and seventy-five troops of the Second Infantry, under command of Lieutenants HENDERSHOT, CONNOR and FARRAND, from Newport Barracks, arrived yesterday. They were transferred to the U. S. steamer *Mink*, and immediately proceeded to Fort Randall.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, July 3.

Schooner *Adriana*, Capt. LITTLEJOHN, from Baltimore, for Salem, with a cargo of coal, ran ashore on Chatham Bar, at 3 o'clock this morning. She has thrown overboard part of her cargo, and will probably get off at high water.

OFFICE INS AND OUTS.—Nineteen clerks in the Post-Office have lately been removed by Postmaster FOWLER, and as many appointed in their places. Four also have resigned their situations. In the Custom-House, since Mr. SCHELL'S confirmation, one gauger, seven day-inspectors, one night-inspector and nine clerks have given place each to a successor.

THE FINANCES.

The Government Finances—Condition and Prospects of the Federal Treasury.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 28, 1858.

The alarm of the Administration at the preparations by the opposition for a financial campaign is forcibly depicted in a series of fancy sketches drawn by one of Mr. COBB'S clerks, and published by the official journal as the "Appropriations by Congress during its late session." In the first of these pictures the regualar appropriations for the year 1858–59 are set down at $53,458,233, to which there are added items for deficiencies in last year's appropriations, and incidental expenses, amounting to $14,576,130, making an aggregate of $68,000,000.

It is said that this table was taken from a speech by Hon. JOHN LETCHER, of Virginia, who has a genius for figures, and who is frequently called on to do the "heavy work" of the Administration. In this case it would seem, from the expedients used to meet the emergency, the work was so very heavy, that no man of character could be found to undertake it.

The reported speech of Mr. LETCHER was not delivered in the House. It refers to facts and incidents which did not occur until a week after its alleged delivery, and both in the aggregate and in the detail it is a misrepresentation. The speech is said to have been delivered on the 12th of June, the appropriations were not completed till the evening of the 14th of June. The following are specimens of the correctness of the authority upon which the Executive journal relies to demonstrate the economy of the present Government:

	Real Amount.	Amount given in the semi-official statement.	Excess of Appropriations over Executive statement.
Mail steamer approp'n	$1,459,000	$960,750	$499,000
P. O. steamer approp'n	17,500,000	3,500,000	14,000,000
Collect. Rev. from imports.	3.600,000	1,150.000	1,450.000
Total	$22 559.000	$5,610,750	$16 948,250
Error in three items, $16,948,250.			

But this simple exhibit does not reveal the half of the duplicity in the statement upon which I am commenting. The sum of $68,000,000 is given as the total provision for the next fiscal year. It is below the truth by more than $20,000,000. I attach no importance to the fact, upon which some stress is laid by writers and speakers but partially informed, that, according to his own account, Mr. COBB will begin the next fiscal year with balances of appropriations made by former Congresses of $16,586,588. This aggregate unexpended of balances occurs every year, and does not affect the annual appropriations. For if fifteen or twenty millions are left of last year's appropriations at the end of this year, a similar proportion of the aggregate amount promised at each session will lap over upon the year following.

The Executive statement, however, knowingly omits the $7,165,224 of "permanent and indefinite appropriations, which are authorized by standing laws, and are not necessarily renewable by annual legislation. That sum is no larger than it was eight years ago, from which I infer that some important omission has occurred in this item also—and I doubt not that the true amount under this head is equal to $10,000,000.

From this brief exposition it appears that the following sums were provided by law, and were continued and adopted as existing legislation, viz:

By semi-official statements	$68,000,000
Errors in the above statements	16,948,000
By permanent and indefinite items, (purposely omitted)	7,165,000
Total original and adopted appropriations of the late session	$92,113,000

This summary is, no doubt, far within the truth, as I have had neither the time nor the materials for a close examination of the subject. When all the acts of the session shall have been published, I believe that the aggregate expenditure provided for will be found to be nearly $100,000,000. This is the amount assumed by Mr. CRITTENDEN in his late opening of the Presidental canvass at Covington.

I know what will be said in reply to the above exhibit. It will be urged that it has not been usual to include the Post-Office appropriations and expenditures in the general Treasury accounts. But why should they not be? The deficit in the Post-Office Department is now ten or eleven millions of dollars a year. It is paid out of the Treasury. Not one-third of the 30,000 offices support themselves. Then why not at once enter the six or seven millions of dollars which the Post-Office yields on the debtor side of the Treasury ledger and charge against the Department on the opposite page $17,500,000 of disbursements?

It will be said, again, that, of the 90 or 100 millions appropriated at the late session, 10 millions will be for deficiencies, chargeable to the Utah war, printing, &c., &c. Certainly, this is true—but who supposes that there will not be a deficiency bill next year? Deficiency bills have become a cherished Democratic institution. When have we not had them? And they have been growing with beautiful regularity since their small beginning, some nine or ten years ago. They began at a million and a quarter; who shall say that they have culminated at TEN MILLIONS?

Our treasury department has carried to great perfection the art of "how not to show it." Thus Mr. COBB said, on the 8th December, in his regular annual report, that the estimated appropriations for 1858, '59 were $50,312,943, and immediately after added that the aggregate estimated expenditure for the same year were $74,064,755. Now these separate and incompatable statements were severally and literally true, and were yet in effect untrue. It was made to appear that Congress was to be asked for only $50,000,000. Whereas, had Congress taken him at his word, and adjourned, it would have been instantly resummoned upon the ground that it had left a manifest deficiency of $16,586,588. The Secretary assumed that because there would be left over that amount of old appropriations on the 30th of June, Congress could go on assuming it to be money in the Treasury, and that it could leave the Treasury on the next 30th of June without any margin of appropriations. He well knew that some such balance always exists at the end of the year from the incomplete transactions of the preceding year.

Again—the Secretary knew in December that deficiencies existed to very near the amount afterwards provided for. He knew, for example, from all the newspapers that deficits of $8,000,000 existed in the Quarter-master and Subsistence Departments. Why did he not add them to his estimates of what he required? He knew also, because it had been announced and discussed in Cabinet, that ten war-steamers and five regiments were required, and that these additions to the Navy and to the Army would require a provision of twelve millions and a half to the estimates and other appropriations. Yet he never mentioned them. He did mention, however, one fact which has a bearing on one important item of appropriation, which is that $3,626,000 were spent in 1857 for collecting the Revenue, and he asks for an increased appropriation, and yet the Executive statement avers that only $1,156,000 *were* appropriated.

The Secretary of the Treasury took care not to estimate for the increase of the Army and Navy which he knew the President had recommended, nor for the deficiencies of ten millions in the War and Printing Departments, nor for the Post-Office deficit; nevertheless, he and all his colleagues labored with frantic energy to get these trifles through Congress, and thus, while nominally asking for only about $56,000,000, managed to extract nearly a hundred millions—beside a good deal which they did not get. A.

SEA AND SHIP NEWS.

Our Trade, via the Isthmus, with Central America.

Among the arrivals on Saturday was that of the Panama Railroad Company's brig *Costa Rica*, 21 days from Aspinwall. Her cargo consists of hides, coffee, deerskins, sarsaparilla, Peruvian bark, cocoa, &c. This arrival furnishes an occasion to remark upon a subject which appears to be very little understood even by the commercial community. The Panama Railroad is very generally regarded as nothing more than an appendage to California, whereas, the fact is California does not contribute *one-tenth* of the freighting business of the road. Very little merchandise is sent from this market *vid* the Isthmus, except valuable goods which will bear the expense of transportation by express; and *from* California nothing is brought except a few silks, whalebone, &c. The query will naturally arise, therefore, "What constitutes the merchandise transportation of the Railroad?" It consists almost wholly of European manufactured goods, which are sent direct to Aspinwall from England, France and Germany; and of the produce of the Pacific from Central and South America.

In addition to the articles above-named, large quantities of the following goods are being regularly transhipped across the Isthmus, viz.: Indigo, Cochineal, India-rubber, Wool, Copper and Copper Ore and many minor articles. These are generally shipped to England direct, the trade with the Pacific ports being conducted almost exclusively by European merchants—the larger part by Great Britain. It is an interesting fact, that of the import duties collected in Guatemala alone, only $12,000 were paid upon goods of American manufacture, while $700,000 were received on British manufactured goods—our trade being only 1½ per cent. of the whole. This shows in a forcible light the importance of an American line of steamships on that coast.

These facts will not seem surprising, however, when we remember that California has a population of a little more than half a million, against 8,000,000 in Central America and that portion of South America whose only avenues of commerce are around Cape Horn or by the way of the Isthmus. It is worthy of note that the British Steamship Company, with their monthly line of steamers between Panama and Valparaiso, touching at sixteen ports, do not bring as much produce to Panama as the single steamer of the Panama Railroad Company brings from Central America, with her one trip per month, and visiting only six ports. This is owing mainly to the exorbitant freight charges of the British company.

A letter from a gentleman in Panama to his correspondent in this City, under date of June 18, says:

I think business between New-York and Aspinwall likely to continue good. Experience has shown that New-York is the best market for hides. The hides of Central America must, therefore, chiefly take this route. Hides sent to New-York will necessarily bring American produce to the Isthmus, either for consumption or shipment to Central America.

In addition to hides, another reason why so much cargo is offering just now is, the low price of flour, which is sold here at $10 per barrel, leaving a profit. This is equal to 5 cents per pound. Yams and plaintains cost as much, while potatoes cost 8 cents per pound. Consequently, an immense quantity of flour is consumed in Panama. A good deal of flour is also sent to Central America, where it can be sold cheaper than it can be raised in the country, and of course is preferred on account of its better quality.

THE TRAGEDY ON BOARD SCHOONER CAMEO.—The Homes' Hole correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* of Saturday, sends the following account of the tragedy on board schooner *Cameo*:

"The *Cameo* arrived in charge of Mr. DAVIS, a Vineyard pilot, he having boarded her to-day at 12 M., at the mouth of the Vineyard Sound, with colors flying in distress, the captain stating that there had been an attempt at mutiny, in which he had killed the mate and wounded two men. Capt. EASTBROOK reports on arriving here that the mate had previously threatened to kill him; and on the morning of the 29th he heard him say to the men at the forecastle gangway, "Who will be headsman?" and immediately came aft and went into the cabin. The Captain followed, knocking down the man at the wheel and the cook on his way, and found the mate armed with two pistols and one bowie-knife. The mate, snapping one of the pistols at him, he (Captain EASTBROOK) struck the mate in self-defence. The crew stated that the Captain was good to them during the voyage; that there was no attempt to mutiny, and that the mate did not arm himself until after the two men had been knocked down, and an attempt had been made on the third mate, without effect; and that, after the encounter with the mate, he gave up the charge of the schooner, and stayed in the cabin most of the day.—*Boston Traveller.*

The *Vineyard Gazette* says:

"The captain appears to have been laboring under the hallucination that his crew had designs upon his vessel and the money said to be on board, and has given such evidences of insanity as leads to the opinion that, at the time, he must have been beside himself. It is said upon the mate were found several weapons, pistols and a bowie knife. The captain told his men to lock him into one of the state-rooms, which was done, but when found to be unbearably sultry and close, he was permitted to come out. At the Captain's direction the colors were set at half-mast when the smack hove in sight, and when they came on board the Captain drove them fiercely forward upon the jib-boom. The unfortunate Captain does not look like a dangerous and brutal offender, and now appears to suffer most deeply from the distress of his rash and hasty conduct. The remains of MILLER, the murdered man, are prepared for interment."

An inquest was held on Thursday, on the body of the mate of the *Cameo*, and the verdict of the Coroner's Jury was that WILLIAM MILLER came to his death by the hands of Captain HEZEKIAH D. ESTABROOK.

The officer sent down to the Vineyard by Marshal FREEMAN to arrest ESTABROOK under a warrant issued by Commissioner WEBSTER, found him in custody of Justice PEASE, who refused to deliver him up. He however secured all the witnesses and brought them to this City, so that Mr. PEASE will probably send Capt. ESTABROOK here for examination.

Obituary.

Mrs. MARY FOLGER, widow of the discoverer of Pitcairn's Island, died at Massillon, Ohio, on the 28th ult., aged 81. She was born in Nantucket. Her husband, Capt. MATHEW FOLGER, died in 1828.

WM. Z. BEALL, a wealthy Maryland planter, died at Prince George's County last week. He left an estate of four large plantations, and one hundred and fifty slaves, twenty of whom are liberated by his will.

Dr. JOHN ROBERTSON, formerly the preceptor of JOHN C. FREMONT at Charleston, died at Philadelphia last week.

Horrible Murder in Chicago.

A WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER HUSBAND.

From the Journal of Friday.

One of the most brutal murders we have ever chronicled, was perpetrated yesterday upon the north side, on Michigan-street, No. 168, over CURRIER & WRIGHT'S Livery Stable, the facts of which are as follows:

About 5½ o'clock this morning, MICHAEL MCNAMEE, who works for Mr. MORGAN in CURRIER & WRIGHT'S stable, and lives overhead, came running down stairs and told the watchman of the stable that his wife was dead. He went up and found her lying in bed, in the front room, and immediately went over to the police station. Officers HALLOCK and MILLER came over and found the woman as above described, and the man, MCNAMEE, sitting in a chair by the bed-side. The face of the woman was covered with a quilt, which the officers withdrew and found the body terribly bruised. The man then turned to them and said, "Here's a hard sight, boys." He then walked the room nervously, and again said, "She went out about 9 o'clock and didn't come in until after 12; I was abed and didn't hear her; I woke up about 4 o'clock and found her dead." The officers at once took him into custody and carried him to the Armory. He had on a checkered shirt which was spotted with blood, as well as his pants and his hair.

Every part of the body was bruised, disfigured and discolored in the most terrible manner. Hardly a square inch of the body but was marked with some ghastly wound. The head was completely covered with bruises, but the skull was not broken. The whole body presented a terrible aspect. There was not a single wound upon the body which would have have caused death, but the aggregate of wounds upon the head alone, from the shock incident upon the terrible blows which were literally showered upon the poor woman, was sufficient.

The Coroner and jury examined the body and the appearance of the rooms. There are four rooms, one of them a double one, and connected by folding doors facing north and south. In the north room is a bed, where she was found, and in the south room a stove and some kitchen utensils. There are also a front bedroom facing north, and a dark clothes room in the rear of this. In the dark room, blood was found upon the floor, and bloody clothing, showing that the murder was committed in that room. She was then undoubtedly taken into the other south room, where there is also much blood upon the floor. From the appearance of the stains and a pan partly full of water, which was found there, it was evident that an attempt had been made to wash it up; she was then dragged through the doorway, the marks being upon the floor and also upon the door casings. She was then placed upon the bed where she was found.

From the appearance of the rooms and the statement of her son, a boy about four years of age, it is evident that she was killed yesterday between 11 and 12 o'clock. The dinner is still standing upon the stove untouched, and some flat irons are in the stove which she borrowed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 26th day of June, to the 3d day of July, 1858: Men, 100; Women, 92; Boys, 142; Girls, 113. Total, 447*. Adults, 192; Children, 255; Males, 242; Females, 205; Colored persons, 11.

DISEASES.

Abscess	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Amputation of hip joint	1	Drowned	3
Albuminaria & Bright's dis. of kidneys	3	Dysentery	3
Angina Pectoris	1	Enlargement of heart	1
Apoplexy	8	Epilepsy	1
Bronchitis	9	Erysipelas	4
Burn'dorscalded	1	Fever, bilious	1
Cancer	4	Fever, miliary	1
Cholera	2	Fever, nervous	1
Chol. Infantum	17	Fever, puerperal	4
Chol. Morbus	4	Fever, scarlet	11
Cirrhosis of the liver	4	Fever, typhoid	4
Conges. of the bowels	1	Fracture of the Spine	1
Conges. of brain	13	Heart, dis. of	3
Congestion of the lungs	3	Heart, disease of, valvular	2
Consumption	34	Heat, effects of	9
Convuls. adult	2	Hooping Cough	6
Convulsions, infantile	43	Inflammation	1
Croup	3	Inflam. bowels	4
Debility adult	2	Inflam. of brain	10
Debility, infant	6	Inflam. of heart	1
Delirium trem	3	Inflam. of lungs	14
Diarrhœa	14	Inflam. of stom	1
Dropsy	6	Inflam. of throat	1
Dropsy in head	31	Inflam. of tonsils	1
		Insanity, puerpl	1
		Intemperance	1
		Intussusception of intestines	1
		Jaundice	1
		Killed or murdered	2
		Lues Venerea	2
		Marasmus, adult	2
		Marasmus, inft	20
		Measles	5
		Mortification	2
		Old Age	4
		Palsy	5
		Parturition dif.	1
		Prem. birth	8
		Rheumatism	1
		Rupture	1
		Scrofula	2
		Small-pox	9
		Sprue	2
		Stillborn	24
		Suffocation, accidental in a privy	1
		Suicide	5
		Sun stroke	31
		Teething	8
		Tumor of the brain	1
		Unknown, (not stated)	2
		Urinary infiltration	1
		Total	447

*Increase of deaths this] week, 100.

GEORGE W. MORTON, City Inspector.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—Weekly report to July 1, 1858:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on June 25	174	64	238
Admitted to July 1	39	20	57
Discharged, cured or relieved.	32	5	37
Died	3	7	10
Remaining at date	178	72	250

Males, 209; females, 41.

J. DANACH, Superintendent.

Fires.

PEARL-STREET.—About 8½ o'clock last night, a fire broke out on the third floor of the building No. 228 Pearl-street, occupied by PETTIBONE & DODGE, Agents of the Greenfield Tool Company, and general dealers in hardware. The fire was soon extinguished by the Insurance Patrol. It was found, on an examination, that burglars had broken into the building, and attempted to blow open an iron safe on the first floor; this they failed to do, when they got into the upper part of the building and set fire to it. Damage about $2,000; fully insured.

IN FORTY-SIXTH-STREET.—About 11 o'clock Saturday night, the two-story frame dwelling-house corner of Forty-sixth-street and Tenth-avenue caught fire—but how, is unknown—and, together with its contents, was entirely consumed. The loss is estimated at $600; insured for $400 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. JACOB ULBRICK owned and occupied the building.

FIRE IN FRONT-STREET.—At 10 A. M. on Saturday, a fire was discovered among some cotton stored on the second floor of the warehouse No. 147 Front-street. The fire was speedily extinguished, the damage being only trifling. The origin of the fire is unknown, but is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

IN WASHINGTON-STREET.—A fire occurred, at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the smoke-house attached to the provision store of ROBBINS & Co., No. 542 Washington-street. The damage amounted to $300, and is fully covered by insurance.

IN FOURTH-STREET.—At a few minutes to 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, affire occurred in the feed store of ABRAM LYONS, No. 575 Fourth-street. Damage, $150. Insured in the Rochester Insurance Company.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—About 7 o'clock Saturday evening, an unknown woman, while on board a Fulton Ferry-boat, either jumped or fell overboard. After two hours' search, the body was recovered. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the case yesterday. The Ferry-master testified that he noticed the deceased go on board the boat, and that her face was very red and her eyes swollen as though she had been weeping. The general impression among the spectators was that she jumped overboard, but no one could state the fact positively. A verdict was rendered of death by drowning, but whether accidentally or otherwise, the Jury were unable to determine. The deceased had dark hair, blue eyes, regular features, and was about 30 years of age; she had on a calico dress and a red woolen shawl. Two plain gold rings were on her fingers. The body was removed to the Dead House, Bellevue Hospital, for identification.

FATAL WRESTLING.—ASA SAFFEN and HENRY SMYTHE, two young men who worked in the carriage manufactory at the corner of East Broadway and Rutgers-street, on Saturday afternoon were wrestling together. SMYTHE happened to have a shoe-knife in his hand, and, as they fell, the blade of the knife accidentally penetrated the abdomen of SAFFEN. The injured youth was taken to the Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Before his death he exonerated SMYTHE from all blame in the matter. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.

Police Intelligence.

A YOUNG THIEF SHOOTS A POLICEMAN.—Wm. Williams and John Thompson, two youths, each almost 17 years of age, on Saturday afternoon picked up a roll of cloth in front of the cloth store of Mr. Wildey, No. 517 Greenwich street, and ran away with it. Officers Godfrey and Lent, of the Eighth Ward, gave chase after them and captured Thompson. As Williams was dashing at 2:40 speed around the corner of Grand and Sullivan streets, officer Baldwin suddenly caught him by the coat-collar and compelled an instantaneous break up. Satisfied that his customer was running for some other purpose than mere exercise, he concluded to take him to the Station-house. They had not proceeded more than two blocks before Williams stealthily drew a pistol from his pocket and shot the officer. The ball fortunately struck a bunch of keys in the officer's pantaloons' pocket, grazed his flesh slightly, and then passed off harmlessly through the skirts of his coat. The two prisoners were taken before Justice Quackenbush and fully committed—Williams to answer a charge of assault with intent to kill, and Thompson on a charge of larceny. Both prisoners belong to the Eighth Ward Short Boys, and though mere youths are adults in crime.

POLICEMAN SHOOTING AN ESCAPED PRISONER.—Patrick Connell is a noted fighting man in the First Ward. Yesterday morning, having a quantity of rum aboard, he became noisy and commenced fighting people in the streets. Officer James, of the Harbor Police, thinking he was acting a little out of character for Sunday—even if it was the Fourth of July—arrested him and attempted to take him to the Station-house. Connell being an athletic fellow, soon loosed himself from the grasp of the officer, and darted off. The officer started in pursuit, and being unable to overtake the runaway fired his revolver at him twice, which brought him to a stand-still, the two balls having hit him in the calf of his leg. The balls were taken from his leg, and he was taken before a Police Magistrate and committed to answer for his conduct.

DANGEROUS FUN.—Two men named John Welsh and John Henry, commenced the 4th of July yesterday with drinking freely. The liquor made them stupid and sleepy, and they finally stretched themselves out at full length on the pier foot of Whitehall-street, to sleep off the effects. Some boys seeing their unconscious condition, thought it would be rare sport to wake them up by a sudden explosion of gunpowder. They accordingly placed a small keg of powder near the river, laid a train connecting with it, and fired off the train. Welsh was thrown by the force of the explosion into the dock, and narrowly escaped drowning. Both men were seriously injured and had to be removed to the City Hospital. The perpetrators of the mischief made good their escape.

CAPTURE OF BURGLARS.—Between 1 and 2, on Saturday morning, Officer Whitman, of the Twenty-second Ward, observed four suspicious-looking men coming out of the dwelling-house No. 246 West Forty-fourth-street. As they saw him, they ran off at full speed. The officer, assisted by Officer Cottrell, who afterwards joined him in the chase, started after the fellows. After a long run they succeeded in capturing two of the fugitives. The prisoners, who gave their names as John Martin and Richard Curtis, were taken before Justice BROWNELL, and committed to answer in default of $1,000 each. They entered the building through the cellar-door. A stoutly bolted door prevented their going up stairs, and they were thus reluctantly compelled to leave without any booty.

ROBBERIES.—The trunk of Mary Rourke was broken open on Saturday, at No. 131 Mulberry-street, and $50 in money and $160 worth of jewelry and dresses stolen. The robber escaped with his booty. Some adroit house thief managed, Saturday morning, to work his way, undetected, into the room of Mr. David Barnes, No. 3 Second-street, and take away with him jewelry and money to the amount of $50. The same rascal, or a brother professional, stole a gold hunting case watch, worth $100, from the house of John N. Safford, No. 75 Sixth-street, while the family were at their breakfast on Saturday morning. The above robberies were announced at the Police headquarters, and officers dispatched to hunt up the culprits, and, if possible, recover the stolen property.

FOUNDLINGS.—At 2 A. M. on Saturday, a female child, about four hours old, was found in the area of the dwelling-house No. 133 East Fifteenth-street. It was given in charge of the Almshouse Governors. An infant, about four weeks old, was found, by an Eighth Ward policeman, lying in the alley-way of No. 95 Thompson-street. As no one in the neighborhood was willing to confess to the paternity of the little stranger, the same disposition was made of it as in the previous case.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.—The arrests of Abraham Schaffer and Morris Levy, of No. 18 Mott-street, on a charge of receiving stolen goods, noticed in Friday's Times, has been proved, say the parties arrested—to have been effected through the maliciousness of a policeman. The men were promptly discharged by the examining magistrate.

INFANTICIDE.—At a late hour on Friday evening two boys brought to the Tenth Ward Station-House a carpet-bag, containing a dead male child, which had been born but a few hours. The boys stated that they found the carpet-bag behind a coal box, in Hester-street. The child presented the appearance of having been strangled. The Coroner was notified.

Brooklyn Items.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT ARSON.—JAMES MCMAHON, the keeper of a saloon at No. 12 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday morning, and committed to answer a charge of attempting to fire the building which he, in part, occupies. A grocer named JOHN SHANNON, was arrested at the same time as an accomplice. The accused were seen to enter the saloon at the above number, about 4 o'clock yesterday morning, and soon after smoke was seen issuing from the premises by Officer SMITH, of the Second Precinct, and FRANK H. DILLEMAN. They burst open the door, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before much damage had been done to the premises. They found that a fire had been kindled in a tub in the kitchen-part of the saloon, and everything in the vicinity saturated with camphene. The upper part of the building is occupied as a boarding-house by Mr. PIPER, and another portion is occupied as an office by the Brooklyn City Railroad Company. There were some thirty persons asleep in Mr. PIPER'S apartments at the time the fire was communicated, and had not the fire been discovered as it was, several lives must have been lost. MCMAHON was fully insured in the Brooklyn Insurance Company.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH VACATION.—The Rev. H.W. BEECHER, yesterday, preached his last sermons previous to leaving for his usual Summer vacation. It was communion-day. Forty persons were admitted to membership in the Church, all but four or five being upon profession of conversion. Several were baptised. Among them were ten or twelve youths from the Sabbath School, who are reckoned among the fruits of the revival. The sermon was an exposition of the Sacrement of the Lord's Supper, in which Mr. BEECHER fully defined his views of the ordinance, and corrected some misstatements which have been made concerning them. At the close, full 1,700 persons remained and joined in celebrating the Lord's Supper. There will be preaching at the usual hour on Sunday mornings, and a prayer-meeting in the evening instead of the sermon. Mr. BEECHER (D. V.) resumes his pulpit duties on the first Sabbath in September, until which time the Sabbath School will also be suspended after next Sabbath.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The Seventh annual anniversary of this Institution took place at the buildings in Montague street, last evening, Hon. JOHN GREENWOOD presiding. The reports and compositions were read by the Rev. Dr. FARLEY and the Rev. Dr. STORRS, and several original odes sang by the graduating class. Among the compositions read, selected by the Committee (Drs. FARLEY and STORRS) without knowledge of the names of the authors, were two worthy of special note. One of these was by Miss CATHERINE A. DANA, daughter of ALEXANDER H. DANA, Esq., Counsellor of this City, upon the theme "The Meeting of the Centuries." The other was by Miss MARY H. CHITTENDEN, daughter of Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN, merchant of this City, on "The Poetry of Life."

The graduates were as follows: Misses Catharine A. Dana, Mary H. Chittenden, Jose A. Blanchard, Lavinia Goodel, Emily A. Hinckley, Emma Jarkins, Matilda McLean, Anna Olcott, Nora Phillips, Frances Roberts, and Anna Walters, all of Brooklyn; Miss Elizabeth A. Cutter, of St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. G. Ludington, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Miss Mary J. Moore, of Natchez, Miss.

The exercises here closed by a pertinent address from Prof. GRAY, the Principal to the Class.

On Thursday evening a very pleasant reunion of some fif

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY.

The Difficulties Coming to a Focus—The Scientific Council Dismissed—Professor O. M. Mitchell appointed Director—Interesting Correspondence.

The troubles at the Dudley Observatory are coming to a point. On Saturday the Board of Trustees dismissed the Scientific Council, empowered President OLCOTT to take legal possession of the property of the Observatory, in the name of the Trustees, and appointed Professor O. M. MITCHEL, of Cincinnati, as Director of the Observatory, in place of DR. GOULD.

The following additional correspondence has passed between the interested parties:

Mrs. Dudley to the Scientific Council.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 9, 1858.

To Professors Henry, Bache, Pierce and Gould, Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory.

GENTLEMEN: I need not inform you with what anxious interest I have watched your management of the scientific affairs of the Dudley Observatory, and the gratification with which I have seen its development under your skillful care, in spite of the embarrassments with which I am well aware you have been impeded.

As stated in my letter at the time of the Inauguration of the Observatory, my donation toward the requisite endowment was made upon the guarantee furnished by your names and reputations, and it has occasioned me deep regret to learn that your efforts are obstructed, and your plans thwarted by individuals holding office in the Board of Trustees. It is my hope that the present officers of that Board may see the propriety of resigning, under these circumstances, and leaving their places to be filled by the votes of those Trustees who are not upon the present Executive Committee.

Thanking you for your unselfish devotion to the great enterprise which we all have so much at heart, I remain, your obedient servant,

BLANDINA DUDLEY.

The Scientific Council to Mrs. Dudley.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Tuesday, June 30, 1858.

MRS. BLANDINA DUDLEY—Dear Madam:—Your letter of June 9th was duly received, but we have delayed our reply until, by further personal examination of the condition of the Observatory, we should be enabled to speak without hesitation of the progress which had been made in carrying out the intentions of your noble gift.

We need not express our high gratification at learning how deeply you, as well as your relatives and personal friends, sympathize with us in our endeavors to fulfil the expectations justly entertained in consequence of the largeness of your donations, and the pledges heretofore given by the Trustees of the Observatory.

When we remember the pomp and ceremony with which the Dudley Observatory was inaugurated as a National and Scientific Institution, and the promises under which your last great donation was obtained, we could not believe that the obstructions to which you allude would continue to exist.

We have made a careful examination of the present state of the Observatory, the progress which has been made in bringing its several parts into action and the work already accomplished, and we can truly say that we are not only satisfied with what Dr. GOULD has already done, but are highly gratified with both the amount and character of the work. Not only has he made good progress in the equipment of the Observatory and mounting the instruments, but he has exhibited to us a series of investigations, now in progress, the results of which will be admitted to be an important addition to astronomical science.

On the receipt of your letter, we had already made arrangements for an early meeting in the city of Albany. We had been appealed to by the Board of Trustees, and determined to investigate carefully the difficulties which they might allege to exist, in the hope that by good temper and disinterested effort on both sides these might be removed. We could not believe that personal feeling would be permitted to interfere with the execution of so sacred a trust. We have been met on our arrival by resolutions denying our power, dismissing from our Council one of its members, and the declaration that Dr. GOULD must be removed as Director. The necessity for the removal of Dr. GOULD was declared after the reading of a paper containing grave charges against him as a man of science and as an honest man, and without giving the opportunity for a hearing or reply.

These charges we have investigated and declare to you they are entirely baseless. After considering and asserting the moral rights which we regarded as belonging to our position as Council, we determined to offer measures of conciliation;—to take charge of the Observatory ourselves, to submit the questions to arbitration, or to meet with a committee of conference, appointed by the Trustees. The President of the Board has refused to submit these propositions to the body to whom they were addressed, thus denying us, also, a hearing.

The most sacred rights of man are thus boldly trampled upon, and we cannot but fear that our efforts to keep this institution, which bears your honored name, in a condition of scientific progress, may even prove unavailing, unless public opinion should enforce upon the Trustees the necessity of the withdrawal to which you refer.

We shall continue to contest this matter with such powers as we possess from our position as the Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory. We feel that it may well excite your womanly sympathy—ever ready to rise against oppression—to see instruments devised by a ripe and learned astronomer, wrested by violence from his use, or given into the hands of another, to blight all his hopes, and the zeal with which he was pursuing so successfully the advancement of his favorite science. If the Trustees have failed, upon your call, to do what propriety and delicacy required, we have but little hope that they will listen to us, or that we shall be able to save the Institution from the results of their disorganizing measures, in which might is substituted for right, and by which a deserving, zealous, honorable man of science is arraigned and condemned without a hearing, and a so-called Council, whose only acknowledged power is to give advice, denied the opportunity to present it to the Trustees, unless it accord with the previous determination of the body which it is to advise.

The Trustees undertake to decide, without hearing the Scientific Council which they created, upon the scientific character of the Director and the scientific operations of the Observatory, as if determined practically to ignore the existence of Council, which they selected on the very ground that the Trustees themselves were not conversant with science.

This course, if persevered in, must assuredly be most disastrous to the best interests of the institution. It substitutes the excited determinations of personal feeling and angry temper for the sober conclusions of reason, and availing itself of its power exercises it with the ungoverned energy of the uncivilized man rather than with the sobriety, and self-control, and mildness of the Christian.

It remains to be seen whether in our time and in our country this will be tolerated.

Very respectfully, dear Madame, yours,

JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

The Scientific Council to the Board of Trustees.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, July 1, 1858.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN—Waiving for the moment what we consider our rights as members of the Scientific Council, and the contract by which we deem the scientific concerns of the Observatory to have been placed in our charge, we make the following propositions of conciliation, viz:

1. To take unconditionally, immediate charge and direction of the Dudley Observatory, subject only to the Board of Trustees, thus occupying ourselves the place of director. If this is not acceptable to the Trustees, then

2. To refer the difficulties between Dr. GOULD and the Trustees to five discreet and wise citizens of Albany, two to be named by the Trustees, two by the Scientific Council, and these four to choose a fifth. The award of these arbitrators to involve the complete decision as to the future arrangements of the institution, and the Trustees and Scientific Council to pledge themselves to abide by the determination.

Should neither of these propositions be acceptable to the Trustees, the following:

3. To appoint a Committee of three members, representing both the majority and minority of the Board, to confer with the Scientific Council, in order to ascertain if any measures of conciliation can be suggested. Respectfully your obedient servants,

JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE,
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

The Council to the Trustees—No Compromise.

DUDLEY OBSERVATORY, Friday, July 2, 1858.

To the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory:

GENTLEMEN: We have the honor to present to you our counsel in the following preamble and resolutions, adopted at our meeting this day.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH HENRY,
A. D. BACHE.
BENJAMIN PEIRCE.

Whereas, The Scientific Council have received the resolution of the Trustees demanding the removal of the Director; whereas, they find that Dr. GOULD has been condemned without being heard in his own defence; whereas, the Trustees have resisted all the attempts of the Scientific Council to obtain for Dr. GOULD the opportunity of meeting the charges which have been made against him; whereas, these charges appear to be mostly frivolous, with the exception of the two charges of incompetence and peculation; therefore,

Resolved, That the Scientific Council must advise the Trustees that their persistence in their present course of removing the Director is opposed to all the recognized principles of justice; and is utterly at variance with the system of guardianship by which the laws of our country protect the rights of our citizens against every form of despotism; that it will be regarded as a bitter and burning disgrace by the whole community, and will not fail to obstruct all further contributions for the support of the Observatory.

Whereas, The Scientific Council have carefully examined the statement which has been transmitted to them by the Secretary of the Board of Trustees accompanying the resolution for this removal; whereas, this is the evident basis upon which such removal is required; whereas, they do not find in this statement any reasonable foundation for the serious charges which have been made against the Director, and, whereas, they have examined the voluminous documentary evidence which Dr. GOULD has transmitted to them in his defence, and, whereas, they find in this evidence the triumphant refutation of all the charges which are made against him; therefore

Resolved, That they must advise the trustees the removal of Dr. GOULD would be a gross violation of their obligations to him.

Whereas, this council have carefully examined the scientific progress of the Observatory, and find it in all respects to be ably and judiciously conducted; whereas, they find that the labors of the Director and his assistants have been characterized by the utmost zeal and energy; whereas, they find that no opportunity for astronomical observation has been permitted to pass unimproved; whereas, they find in the character of the work which has been already done, and in the unrivalled Meridian Circle which has been constructed under his direction, the most indubitable proofs of the greatness of his capacity for astronomical investigation, therefore,

Resolved, That they must advise the trustees that the removal of Dr. GOULD will be an irreparable injury to the scientific operations of the Observatory.

Whereas, The Council are persuaded that under the circumstances of Dr. GOULD's removal no honorable and trustworthy astronomer would be willing to occupy his place, and take unrighteous possession of the splendid instrument into which the suggestions of his genius have been incorporated by its celebrated makers; therefore,

Resolved, That they cannot by advice or in any other way acquiesce in his removal.

Whereas, The Scientific Council are informed that the Trustees decline all further personal intercourse with Dr. GOULD; therefore,

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of their body be appointed, whose duty it shall be to conduct the scientific administration in all its relations to the Trustees and the general visitors of the Observatory.

Resolved, That for the month of July Prof. BACHE shall constitute this Executive Committee; that for the month of August Prof. PEIRCE shall constitute it; and for the month of September, Prof. HENRY.

THE KNOT CUT—DISMISSAL OF THE COUNCIL.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Board of Trustees on Saturday morning:

"*Whereas*, At a meeting of the Trustees of the Dudley Observatory, held on the 19th of January, 1858, after reciting that Professors HENRY, BACHE, PEIRCE and GOULD had been, on the 3d day of September, 1855, informally elected as the Scientific Council of the Board, and had acted as such, rendering valuable services, and that in order to give to their appointment the formal sanction of the Board, at a regular meeting thereof, it was resolved, that the Board ratify and confirm the election of said persons as a Scientific Council, and will at all times be happy to receive from them any *suggestions* which they may deem calculated to advance the object and aims of the institution; and

Whereas, by the charter of the Dudley Observatory, the Trustees alone are invested with power to manage the estate and concerns of the corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary; and

Whereas, Dr. A. B. GOULD has heretofore been appointed the Director of this Observatory, and since such appointment, for reasons which this Board deemed not only sufficient to justify, but imperatively demand such action, this Board has felt constrained to terminate its relations with Dr. GOULD; and

Whereas, Denying the authority of this Board to control the affairs of the institution, Dr. GOULD has refused to submit to its action, and appealed from its decision to the Scientific Council,—and that body, assuming powers with which they were never clothed, and exercising authority which, as they can but know, it was never intended they should exercise, have constituted themselves a tribunal to sit in judgment upon the legitimate action of the Board, and have, with surprising assurance, assumed to condemn and reverse such action—and having done this, have without authority or color of right, and in defiance of this Board, constituted themselves an Executive Committee to manage the affairs of the Observatory; now, therefore,

Resolved, That this Board, impelled by the exigency of the circumstances regard it as their imperative duty to declare, and *they do hereby declare the relations which have heretofore existed between the Trustees and the Scientific Council to be dissolved and terminated.*

Resolved, Further, that this Board will feel constrained *to regard the further occupation of the Observatory premises by the gentlemen composing the Scientific Council, or any other person by their authority, as a violation of the legal rights of this Board*, so clear and manifest that it cannot pass unnoticed; and that the President of the Board be authorized, in his discretion, *to take all necessary measures to secure the possession and control of the property of the Institution.*

Resolved, That Professor O. M. MITCHELL be appointed Director of the Observatory, and that Gen. PRUYN, Mr. WILDER and Dr. ARMSBY, be a Committee to announce this appointment, and invite Professor MITCHELL to visit this city to consummate the necessary arrangements.

The Act of Incorporation of Dudley Observatory passed in 1852, reads as follows:

AN ACT

To incorporate the Dudley Observatory of the city of Albany, passed April 3, 1852.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Thomas W. Olcott, William H. DeWitt, Ezra P. Prentice, Alden March, Joel Rathbone, Robert H. Pruyn, John B. Tibbits, John T. Rathbone, Samuel H. Ransom, Gilbert C. Davidson, James A. Armsby, John N. Wilder, Isaac W. Vosburgh, Elihalet Wicks, Ira Harris and such others as they may associate with themselves, are hereby constituted a body corporate and politic forever, by the name and style of "The Dudley Observatory of the city of Albany," for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an astronomical observatory in the city of Albany, and by that name they and their successors and associates shall be capable of taking by purchase or otherwise, holding, conveying, or otherwise disposing of any real or personal estate for the purpose of this incorporation, which estate shall not at any time exceed the annual income of ten thousand dollars.

§ 2. The persons above named shall be trustees of the said corporation, and shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in their number, and shall have power to make such by-laws as may be necessary and not contrary to law relative to the management and disposition of the estate and concerns of the said corporation, and to appoint such officers and servants as they may deem necessary.

§ 3. The said corporation shall be subject to the general provisions and liabilities contained in the third title of the eighteenth chapter, of the first part of the revised statutes.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Sunday, July 4.

The Scientific Council of the Dudley Observatory held a meeting at a late hour last night, and resolved not to give up possession of the premises, and to publish a statement next week.

News from Havana.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA—THE WHEREABOUTS OF THE AMERICAN CRUISERS—THE BRITISH STEAMER STYX GONE TO HALIFAX—NO MORE SEARCHES—TRADE IMPROVING.

The United States mail steamship *Cahawba*, from New-Orleans, arrived last night, having left on the 27th ult. She arrived off the Moro on the morning of the 29th, but did not enter the harbor; having received passengers and mails, left on the morning of the 30th.

From Havana we have the following items:

There has been no searching of vessels lately, and the general impression is that they have entirely ceased.

From our fleet in the Gulf we have the following intelligence:

The United States frigate *Wabash*, Captain BARROW, bringing the flag of Flag-Officer SAVALETTE, and the United States steamer *Arctic*, Commander HARTSTEINE, were at Key West.

The United States steamer *Colorado*, Captain GORDON, bearing the flag of Flag-Officer MCINTOSH; the United States steamer *Fulton*, Commander ALMY; the United States steamer *Jamestown*, were cruising off the Coast of Cuba on the 30th ult. The *Cahawba* communicated with them, and found that officers and crew were all well.

The English steamer *Styx*, Commander GEARY, left Havana on the evening of the 29th, bound for Halifax.

The English steamer *Devastation*, Commander WALKER, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore W. KELLETT, was in Havana, destination unknown.

Sugars have advanced slightly for select qualities. Stock at Havana and Matanzas 300,000 boxes. Freights to Europe, improving slightly; to the United States, declining. Exchanges brisk; London, 12 @13 premium; New-York, 2½@3; New-Orleans, 3@4.

Letter from General William Walker—His Trial.

From the Mobile Mercury.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Saturday, June 25, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I have read in the Mobile *Tribune*, of day before yesterday, a paper which purports to be the charge of the Court to the Jury in the case of the United States *vs.* WM. WALKER and E. P. ANDERSON. This paper may be "a true and correct copy of the original on file," but it is not "a true and correct copy" of the charge Judge CAMPBELL delivered to the Jury in that case.

In the printed charge we do not find the clear and distinct statement the Judge made in reviewing the testimony: "I will first state the inculpatory evidence." On the contrary we find, towards the conclusion of the printed charge, the expression, the "exculpatory evidence consists," &c., &c. Now, everybody in the Court is aware of the fact that the Judge, early in his charge, stated the "inculpatory," and entirely ignored the "exculpatory" evidence. The printed charge, therefore, not only suppresses what was really said by the Court, but also expresses what was never uttered to the Jury.

Nor does the printed charge contain the reference to the clause of the law under which the defendants were indicted, whereby the Judge, omitting the preposition "on" after the word "carried," made the law read "military expedition to be carried thence," instead of "to be carried on thence," thus entirely changing the meaning of the statute.

In fine, the printed charge of the Judge attested by the clerk as the "original on file" but not as the original delivered to the Jury, is another of the tricks—worthy of an attorney, but entirely unworthy of a Judge of the United States Court—which have characterized the conduct of Justice CAMPBELL throughout the case recently tried in New-Orleans.

Your obedient serv't, WM. WALKER.

FALL OF A SIDEWALK—INJURY TO SEVERAL PERSONS.—A temporary plank sidewalk, erected in front of some new buildings in process of erection in Houston-street, near Avenue A, suddenly gave way, on Saturday evening, precipitating several persons who were walking over it into the cellar, a distance of nearly twenty feet. MOSES P. WESTON, of No. 163 Laurens-street, sustained a double fracture of his right arm, and Officer DICKINSON, of the Seventeenth Ward, had his left arm broken, just above the elbow. The other persons on the walk all sustained more or less injury, but none of them seriously. It was supposed, at first, that more persons were badly injured, and a number of physicians were sent for. The building was owned by a Mr. BEUNER.

Departure of the Remains of James Monroe—Speeches of John Cochrane and O. Jennings Wise.

The remains of Ex-President MONROE were removed on Saturday morning from the Governor's Room, City Hall, where they had been left on Friday evening, in the care of Company C of the 8th Regiment, as a guard of honor, under the command of Capt. BURGEN. Shortly before 11 o'clock, the National Guard, to the number of nearly 500, formed in Lafayette-place, and marched to the Park, the streets through which they passed being thronged with spectators. The remains were then in charge of Company F of the 8th Regiment (Capt. BUCK) who had relieved Company C at 6 o'clock. Rumors prevail that it was about time that Company C should be relieved. It seems that about thirty or forty of their number passed the night in the Common Pleas Room, (Part 1st,) and concluded to enjoy themselves. The statement that appeared yesterday in some of the Sunday papers, to the effect that they broke the furniture of the room, is much exaggerated; and Mr. D. A. ALLEN, of No. 602 Broadway, a member of Company F, which relieved them, assures us that he saw no member of Company C in a state of intoxication. The affair will be sifted to the bottom, and if any members of the Regiment misconducted themselves on such a solemn occasion, they will be fittingly punished.

On the arrival at the City Hall of the National Guard, the ceremony of lying-in-state was brought to a close—thousands of citizens having paid their respects to the venerated ashes since 6 o'clock—and the Mayor, accompanied by the Committee of Virginians, entered the room. Some delay occurred, owing to the non-arrival of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, to whom the Mayor was to deliver the remains in charge, till they were safely placed on board the *Jamestown*, that was to convey them to Richmond. Mr. COCHRANE not having arrived, and the Mayor's time being precious, he concluded to deliver his address to an imaginary JOHN COCHRANE, and accordingly, looking at vacancy, spoke as follows:

SIR—It is now twenty-seven years since the body of the statesman and patriot JAMES MONROE, the remains of whom now lie before us, was deposited in the tomb, from which it has just been exhumed amid every demonstration of respect on the part of the people and authorities of this City, not only for the high position he once occupied as Chief Magistrate of this our country, but for his elevated character and the important services he had rendered to the Union. New-York, still cherishing his memory, has marked the event of the disinterment of his remains, for the purpose of their being laid beneath the soil of his native State, Virginia, with that respect which is due a devoted patriot and honored citizen. The State of Virginia has delegated a Committee to receive them from the authorities of this City. You have been selected by the Committee of Arrangements of the Common Council to make this delivery on their behalf, and this important duty is intrusted to you with the full assurance that it will be performed in a manner not only becoming the solemnity of the occasion, but the exalted character of the deceased.

The remains were then brought and deposited in the hearse, drawn, as on the previous day, by eight white horses, led by colored men, the troops presenting arms, and all the military funeral honors being duly observed. The Park at this time was nearly filled with people. Every window of the City Hall, the steps, the balcony and all the available space on the roof, bore multitudinous testimony to the general interest in the solemn proceedings. Marching down Broadway and Liberty-street to the North River, the procession gained the slip where the *Jamestown* was lying, the throng of spectators increasing at every step. The dock was appropriately decked with mourning insignia. Immediately the coffin was received on board, all of the National Guard, except a small detachment, that, as a guard of honor, were to accompany the remains to Richmond on board the *Jamestown*, marched to the foot of Beach-street, where the *Ericsson* was lying, that was to convey them, the members of the Press and other parties to Virginia. Here the crowd was as great as ever.

The coffin having been placed under an awning on the deck of the *Jamestown*, those present, including the Committee of Virginians and Mayor TIEMANN, gathered about it, and Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, in the name of the City of New-York, delivered up the custody of the remains to the Virginians in the following address:

It is now more than thirty years since a venerable stranger arrived in the City of New-York. The storms of state had beat his form, and private care was written on his brow. Released from the burden of official responsibilities, which he had never shunned, he sought in our scenes the tranquility he craved so much. From this retreat he securely contemplated the eventful vicissitudes of the world he had left, nor once regretted its honors or missed its applause. A domestic circle opened at his approach, kindred hearts cherished him, and the slope of his life gently declined, amid troops of friends, to the music of household associations. All revered him; sauntering steps quickened at his appearance; the citizen paused on the way and the stranger in the gate, to look where passed JAMES MONROE. It is thought by our City an honor thus to have sheltered the gathering years of one who had been the fifth President of the United States. A short time, however, passed, and the familiar form was seen no more. As if commissioned, on the anniversary of our country's independence to bear a nation's gratitude to the Presence on High, his spirit burst its thraldom in that jubilee of freedom. He was mourned as only the good are mourned. He has never been forgotten. Earth has been strewn with the recurring tribute of more than twenty-five years of decay, and still the public heart has kept sentry at his grave. Seasons have come and gone; moons waxed and grew dim; and while all was changing, still unchanged has been the memory of New-York, that low upon its lap was laid the head of JAMES MONROE, of Virginia. Inviolate has been held the sacred charge. It is true that his deeds live after him, a common heritage for all; but his body descended to the tomb to await these tidings from the State he loved so well. Those tidings came, and our City paused;—they came, and the busy mart was hushed. It was the demand of the father for his son—it was the voice of the mother seeking for her child. Men's hearts were touched by the appeal, and the very dead was stirred to filial sympathy. From his place of early sepulture we have removed the illustrious departed, and have borne his body hither, Virginians, to you. As we have come, the minute gun has announced to land and sea the sad funeral transit, and the nation veils its standards to our solemnities. And it is meet that it should be so. By no sacreligious summons, but with a reverent awe, has the silence of a former age been broken—the repose of its mighty dead disturbed, and the memory of the sage, like the lights of the tomb of Terentia, has diffused a genial radiance abroad. A general attention has been concentrated upon the revelation. The sacred truths of the olden time attend upon these hearsed bones, and have moved in procession with them. Again we seem to witness the old ancestral patriotism; again to listen to the precepts of a wisdom that no longer walks the earth; again the fathers are with us, and we move as within the halo of their presence. Virginians, we bring you here the casket we have guarded; we now commit to your hands what so long has been intrusted to our own. Our work is finished, our duties done. We surrender to you this mortal; you will crown it with emblematical immortality. We deliver to you this perishing record of the past; you will inscribe upon it that justice he so affectionately craved of you for his memory in the future. Virginia—mother—it is thus that New-York gives back to you your son.

Mr. O. JENNINGS WISE, son of Governor WISE, of Virginia, in accepting the sacred charge, spoke as follows:

Mr. COCHRANE, Mayor TIEMANN, Gentlemen of the Board of Common Council and Board of Aldermen, fellow-citizens of New-York, and you, fellow-citizens of Virginia, now resident in this great metropolis, my colleagues and myself are instructed by the Governor of Virginia to tender to you, to each and all of you, the sincere and earnest gratitude of the people of Virginia, for the general sympathy and kind cooperation with which you have volunteered in the performance of a filial duty—by your kind participation in the honors prescribed by the association of Virginia to be paid to the mortal remains and undying memory of JAMES MONROE. In expressing thus the thanks of the State of Virginia, in obedience to our orders, it is, perhaps, inappropriate, gentlemen, that we should venture upon any further expressions of the sentiments which have just been so happily expressed, and which tend so much to raise the hearts and minds of all of us upon a level with the dignity of this occasion; but I cannot abstain from some slight reference to those memories so dear to us all, especially to those memories in which New-York and Virginia have a special interest. I cannot abstain from some reference to the examples of JAMES MONROE—to call your minds, gentlemen, to the true nature of the solemn ceremonies we are called upon to perform. This is no mere pageant of State pride; it is not even a tribute—a mere tribute—to the affection of those to whom JAMES MONROE was dearest while in life; but this is a political solemnity. It is one of those political solemnities which are always necessary in order to preserve a republican government, by perpetuating the great traditions of public virtue. It is, then, to the example of JAMES MONROE that I would point your attention. It is his example that we are assembled to embalm in the hearts of the people—the first great example of unswerving devotion to truth and liberty; the example of patriotism, which found no sacrifice too great for his country's good; the example of enduring application to every branch of study which could be wielded for its benefit, and the many examples of personal wisdom which he has imprinted upon her history for her future guidance and her destiny. Gentlemen, the time at my disposal does not permit me to dwell at length upon all these memories; but there are some too precious to us all to be at all neglected. More than eighty years ago a high-spirited Virginian boy obtained a commission in the Continental Army. He won honors at Brandywine, Monmouth and Germantown. He accompanied the retreat through Jersey, by WASHINGTON'S side, in '76, to cross the Delaware, and won a Captaincy by an honorable wound at Trenton. But, gentlemen, this was not the opening of his military career. It was at Harlem and White Plains that he drew his sword in defence of his common country. Gentlemen of the Seventh Regiment, you have assembled to do honor to the memory of a fellow-soldier of New-York. I pass over the succeeding memories. We cannot pause to contemplate the patient student in the law-office of Jefferson, who neglected the science of special pleadings to devote himself especially to the study of national law. We pass over even his initiation into the civil service of the country as a member of the Legislature of Virginia. We may pause a moment to look upon him in Congress in 1788. At that time JAMES MONROE voted against the acceptance of the Federal Constitution. This error, grave as it was, though but of judgment—and he recognized it in his after life—would have sunk, would have martyrized any man of mere ordinary efficiency; he would have been a martyr to the Union party. Not so with JAMES MONROE. It was recognized by the people of Virginia and of the United States that his services were indispensable. Two years afterwards the Legislature of Virginia elevated him to the Senate of the United States, and shortly after that the great leader of the Union party gave him the important post of Minister to France; and here, gentlemen, we approach the period of a much greater triumph, the severest struggle, the proudest triumph, that marks the career of JAMES MONROE. At this time the Presidential chair was occupied by a man of such spotless purity of character, who had performed the greatest services for his country, with an intellect so high above the capacity of most men that his words fell upon the ears of his countrymen as if spoken by the voice of inspiration itself; corruption, weakness, incapacity and infidelity shrank before him—before his words as they were anathemas pronounced by an angel of God. It was in pursuance of his injunction and policy that JAMES MONROE called for the support of the people of the United States. It was JAMES MONROE himself who prepared his own vindication, and it was a vindication as conclusive to himself as it was conclusive to the President. The State of Virginia gave a verdict in his favor, and expressed their approbation by electing him Chief Executive; from that, JAMES MONROE accepted a second time the office of Minister to France. Here, gentlemen, is another memory which proves that New-York, above all other cities of the Union, has a right to feel a great interest in this ceremony. It was during that service that he, in conjunction with New-York's accomplished and patriotic son, ROBERT LIVINGSTON, negotiated for the purchase of Louisiana. But I find, gentlemen, I am intruding too much upon your time, and I will confine myself to a few of these memories. While a soldier of the Revolution, and the exponent of the War of 1812, the statesman who during that war had controlled the pen, the sword and the purse of the State simultaneously, when he became President of the United States was commander-in-chief of the army, by reason more of his capacity and efficiency than his political station. The first official act almost of JAMES MONROE, as commander-in-chief, was to inspect the military fortifications and war defences of New-York. There is another memory to which we should refer at all times, especially in the hour of danger to the republic, when faction divides us within, or foreign foes threaten us from without; whenever—from whatever the cause be—it becomes necessary to make all and every sacrifice for the weal of the commonwealth. We can call to mind when two aged men met together here to recount over the toils and sacrifices they had endured and volunteered, and to count over the treasure of republican virtue which they were proud to leave to their children and their children's children—when JAMES MONROE and LAFAYETTE joined hands for the last time in the name of the republic and liberty. There are two other memories which mark the decline of the life of JAMES MONROE. Devoted unceasingly to the service of his country—obliged to resign offices in rapid succession—to chase from one to another in the constant claim on his patriotic efficiency—he had no time to devote to the cares of his private fortunes. He resigned his office of President of the United States to go to a home of poverty and want. (Sensation.) Gentlemen, a modern writer has touchingly observed that "digility in poverty is like the scent of the wild-rose—none linger by the wayside to catch the fragrance of its perfume." But, thank God, when a man has devoted toil and treasure to the service of his country, and when he has retired from the highest positions with honor, maintained honor, then we witness one of those moments when we can all stand with uncovered heads in the presence of honorable poverty. (Emotion.) It was all that time that kind hands and tender hearts helped the poverty of JAMES MONROE in the City of New-York. This, gentlemen, gives you a right to participate in this ceremony, a right which Virginia would never question, but would most cheerfully relinquish before it was asserted. And New-York gave him a tomb in that beautiful Cemetery, secured from public intrusion, but honored with public gratitude. To return thanks for all these duties which the citizens of New-York have performed toward JAMES MONROE, is a task too great for my feeble abilities. I know no fitting mode in which to present the thanks of Virginia for this great benefit; but I cannot conclude without reference to a matter for the vindication of the honor of my native State. I have heard it said by some that Virginia has allowed these hallowed remains to continue too long unnoticed by the public gratitude. Permit me to say that I cannot concur in this censure on the gratitude of my State. You know, I know, that JAMES MONROE's head was bowed down to the grave partly by a series of personal animosities and political acerbities, which chased him even to the tomb. Was it not then appropriate, exceedingly proper, that every memory of dissent, every voice of dissonance and every discordant tone should be allowed to die away and be obliterated from the minds of men before Virginia proceeded, in the fulness of time, to pay the merited honor to the remains of her illustrious dead?

The coffin was then removed to the forward upper deck, and deposited in the cabin prepared for its reception. At 3½ o'clock the *Jamestown* steamed away, the *Persia*, the *Washington*, *Hermann* and *Baltic*, firing salutes as she passed on her way. The Government forts took up the firing, and continued the discharge of minute guns until the *Jamestown* was out of sight.

The *Ericsson* departed at 12½ o'clock. The National Guard were drawn up in line on the hurricane deck. The above-mentioned steamers, as well as the Government forts, saluted her with minute guns, and the vessels in the harbor dipped their colors as she passed.

President Monroe's Remains at Norfolk.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NORFOLK, Sunday, July 4.

The steamship *Jamestown* has arrived from New-York with the remains of Ex-President MONROE. Minute guns have been fired, flags placed at half-mast, and all the usual ceremonies gone through with.

The steamer *Ericsson*, with the Seventh Regiment on board, has also arrived, and passed up James River. The Mayor of Norfolk boarded the *Jamestown* and delivered an eloquent address, which was replied to by the Hon. JOHN COCHRANE. The wharves were crowded with people.

ADDITIONAL FROM MEXICO.

Position of Gen. Alvarez—Approaching Termination of Diplomatic Relations with the United States, &c.

From our New-Orleans files, embodying intelligence received by the *Tennessee*, we gather some further items of interest. Gen. ALVAREZ, writing from Guerrero, May 24, gives in his adhesion to the Juarez Government, and engages to assist in the restoration of the constitution. His military programme forms the close of his letter:

"In our behalf you may assure the President that no sacrifice will be spared in this respect, and that, notwithstanding the limited resources to which circumstances condemned us, a brigade of the division under my command aided in the reëstablishment of order in the neighboring State of Oajaca, advancing as far as Jamiltepec, Tutepec and Juquila; the Camano brigade penetrated into the State of Puebla, as far as Atlisco, but misery compelled them to retire to the District of Morelos; the Hernandez brigade is at present in Huetamo, joining in the operations of the forces of Señor HUERTA, Governor of Michoacan; another section is operating in the vicinity of Tasco and Iguala; and, lastly, the force garrisoning the capital of this State vigorously repulsed the rebel VICARIO, forcing him to flee for refuge to Chiapa, where he will be attacked and defeated to-day or to-morrow without fail, as a strong body of our troops must at once advance to the town of Cuernavaca."

The correspondent of the *Bee* writes, June 19:

"The great question of the day is the forced loan. Most of the foreigners protested energetically against this tyrannical imposition, but I am sorry to say that M. GABRIAC, the French Minister in Mexico, constitutes a marked exception to the rule. This unpopular representative, who seems the sworn friend of the present usurping government, not only declined signing the protest drawn up by Mr. FORSYTH and the British Minister, but absolutely used all *his* influence to persuade the French residents in Mexico to pay the tax. If the foreign population of Mexico withdrew their opposition to this loan, rest assured they would be ultimately ruined by renewed exactions. The Frenchmen here understand this well enough, and accordingly, in spite of the treaceery of Count CABRIAC, they assembled and resolved peremptorily to refuse payment of the contribution, until compelled by main force to do so. In this determination they were seconded by the English, Germans, Americans, Swiss, Belgians, and even a goodly number of Mexicans. In the teeth of this systematic opposition, the Government issued orders to seize the goods in the stores of the recusants, but the latter having declared that they would yield to military force alone, detachments of troops were sent to the various stores while the merchandise of the owners was being coolly seized and carried off. On the 17th, the Government passed a decree of banishment against every foreigner who refused to permit his goods to be seized without the display of military force. The order of expulsion requires them to leave Mexico within three days, and to embark at Tampico. Mr. FORSYTH and Mr. ORTWAY have, it is said, protested against this unjust and arbitrary measure. The former has stood nobly by the interests of his country. His firmness and boldness have elicited the warmest admiration of the foreign residents here, and were it possible, most of them—especially the French—would place themselves under his protection.

You are perhaps aware that the French journal—the *Trait d'Union*—was suspended at the request of M. GABRIAC, because the editor of that sheet had the courage to defend the interests of 5,000 Frenchmen, and to censure the conduct of the Minister. The death of the *Trait d'Union* was followed by the birth of the *Courrier Français*—an excellent sheet—but having displayed an imprudent independence, this journal has likewise been suspended. Finally, a Louisianian, Mr. JULES CAIRE, of your city, started a third paper, with the title of *Les Deux Mondes*. Hardly had the first number appeared ere it was suppressed by the authorities. Mr. CAIRE, however, more fortunate than his predecessors, appealed as an American to Mr. FORSYTH, and through his influence the order of suspension was annulled."

The correspondent of the Mobile *Register*, Mr. FORSYTH'S home organ, writes under the same date:

"In view of the unprecedented condition of the country at large, and of the government here, which is moneyless, and must sell territory to the United States or fall soon, I cannot help thinking that Mexican nationality is approaching its end, and that there is a strong probability that the mission of Mr. FORSYTH will be *the last mission* from the United States here. The most intelligent Mexicans and the mass of the foreigners, except, perhaps, the Spaniards, are warmly in favor of the extension hither of the power of that country. The English eagerly desire it as the only method of securing their enormous claims so long unpaid. The throes are quick and violent, and I am anxious to be in at the death of the sick man. The witnessing of this national demise would afford much curious and valuable instruction and offer such opportunities of observation and experience as are rarely enjoyed by the most fortunate in this life."

General NEGRETE, it was reported, had abandoned the constitutionalists.

The Government army, said to be besieging Vera Cruz, does so at the safe distance of thirty leagues. Its nearest picket is at that distance.

The Troubles in Mxico.e

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 3, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The actual state of things in Mexico appears not to be fairly represented by the last advices from Vera Cruz; at all events, as far as regards the west of that country. In the early part of this week I received, by way of Panama, advices from Coloma, dated June 10, the translation of the contents of which I beg leave to place at your disposal, viz:

"Matters here look gloomy. A reconcillation between the two parties is not any longer possible, since both have adopted the practice of shooting the leaders caught. Guadalajara has again, for the third time, been made the theatre of the battles, being at present attacked by 1,300 men of the troops of VIDAURRI, 1,500 men from here, and as many from Morelia, under the command of the Minister of War SANTOS DEGOLLADO. The place will probably soon be in possession of the Liberals, as they hold already San Augustin, Belen and other points in the immediate vicinity of the Palace. How matters may then progress, will depend upon the success of VIDAURRI in the north. ZAMORA has likewise been taken by the Liberals, and those of the Chiefs of the Conservative Party who were made prisoners had been shot. All these revolutions, of course, put a stop to trade, and should not one or the other of the parties soon be entirely successful, the country must go to perdition.

The troubles of former times, in this country, have never had the character of the present ones. Now it is more a war waged by the poorer classes against the rich. Judging from the present position of affairs, it is highly probable that the Liberals will carry the day, and then, no doubt, the property of the Clergy will at once be confiscated."

FROM A SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR PAPER.

A Frenchman in Difficulties—The Arrest of Capt. De Riviere.

Captain HENRI DE RIVIERE, who figured in this City some months since, as a lecturer on the Sebastopol Campaign, has turned up again, under very suspicious circumstances. Having met with indifferent success in his public appearances here, he left for the South, where he presently got into trouble. Only a few weeks since, we published an account of a duel in which he was engaged at New-Orleans. Soon afterwards, he had another affair of the same kind at Mobile. For a time, nothing more was heard of the Captain. Then it was announced that a warrant was out for his arrest in New-Orleans, on a charge of bigamy. This report proved untrue, but it now appears that it originated in his attempt to abduct a daughter of Col. BLOUNT, of Mobile, into whose house he had been received when wounded in his Mobile

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the New-York Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $7,726,334 76
Average amount of Specie... 2,644,905 99
Average amount of Circulation... 237,501 00
Average amount of Deposits... 7,393,698 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $881,978 00
Average amount of Specie... 104,233 00
Average amount of Circulation... 89,054 00
Average amount of Deposits... 540,227 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $551,095 00
Average amount of Specie... 84,031 00
Average amount of Circulation... 95,298 00
Average amount of Deposits... 348,576 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $5,433,373 35
Average amount of Specie... 4,015,439 87
Notes Late Bank of America... $21,956 } 96,409 00
Average amount of Circulation... 74,453 }
Average amount of Deposits... 7,700,301 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. L. JENKINS, Asst. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,008,519 31
Average amount of Specie... 244,030 88
Average amount of Circulation... 95,084 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,075,108 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,031,932 36
Average amount of Specie... 1,011,437 36
Average amount of Circulation... 339,445 00
Average amount of Deposits... 3,612,977 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,705,448 39
Average amount of Specie... 373,699 91
Average amount of Circulation... 82,689 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,627,978 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,293,653 61
Average amount of Specie... 1,221,645 20
Average amount of Circulation... 189,691 00
Average amount of Deposits... 4,663,790 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,502,079 74
Average amount of Specie... 1,695,522 94
Average amount of Circulation...jacks, &c.; 129,290 00
Average amount of Deposits... 3,935,207 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. DUER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,280,105 75
Average amount of Specie... 455,153 53
Average amount of Circulation... 232,743 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,920,605 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $366,014 81
Average amount of Specie... 36,884 47
Average amount of Circulation... 104,766 00
Average amount of Deposits... 316,771 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $506,030 69
Average amount of Specie... 80,186 17
Average amount of Circulation... 100,566 00
Average amount of Deposits... 291,741 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

W. C. CARPENTER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,911,534 06
Average amount of Specie... 844,204 00
Average amount of Circulation... 361,250 00
Average amount of Deposits... 2,175,188 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $712,411 19
Average amount of Specie... 96,573 88
Average amount of Circulation... 155,613 00
Average amount of Deposits... 552,070 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,118,548 52
Average amount of Specie... 627,855 31
Average amount of Circulation... 16,615 25
Average amount of Deposits... 2,122,548 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, MOSES TAYLOR, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. M. TAYLOR. President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

ANDREW KOHLER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $181,052 00
Average amount of Specie... 32,219 00
Average amount of Circulation... 26,788 00
Average amount of Deposits... 81,279 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

THOS. MAGARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,671,089 11
Average amount of Specie... 230,562 91
Average amount of Circulation... 133,648 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,427,494 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $766,672 68
Average amount of Specie... 77,706 84
Average amount of Circulation... 109,504 00
Average amount of Deposits... 619,183 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

W. WHEELWRIGHT, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $254,041 85
Average amount of Specie... 59,855 61
Average amount of Circulation... 27,336 00
Average amount of Deposits... 141,893 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier, of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,326,207 08
Average amount of Specie... 332,240 16
Average amount of Circulation... 95,529 00
Average amount of Deposits... 899,760 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM H. JOHNSON, President of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. H JOHNSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,440,268 70
Average amount of Specie... 351,049 71
Average amount of Circulation... 201,500 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,503,983 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 2, 1858:

Average amounts of Loans and Discounts... $349,899 72
Average amount of Specie... 222,836 86
Average amount of Circulation... 109,037 00
Average amount of Deposits... 306,889 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,020,023 73
Average amount of Specie... 310,099 71
Average amount of Circulation... 227,351 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,696,566 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,814,587 88
Average amount of Specie... 2,926,126 19
Average amount of Circulation... 293,328 83
Average amount of Deposits... 6,098,894 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $883,906 94
Average amount of Specie... 161,288 65
Average amount of Circulation... 96,166 00
Average amount of Deposits... 644,581 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,709,301 44
Average amount of Specie... 264,296 93
Average amount of Circulation... 164,221 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,297,320 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,028,689 44
Average amount of Specie... 1,902,785 17
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of late Mechanics' Bank... 258,517 44
Average amount of Deposits... 3,726,033 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $210,626 60
Average amount of Specie... 116,145 65
Average amount of Circulation... 13,784 00
Average amount of Deposits... 174,669 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. FONDA, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of July, 1858.

A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $788,876 24
Average amount of Specie... 148,949 06
Average amount of Circulation... 124,911 00
Average amount of Deposits... 701,704 07

After diligent search cannot find a Commissioner.

E. D. BROWN, President.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,607,603 96
Average amount of Specie... 379,463 27
Average amount of Circulation... 131,190 00
Average amount of Deposits... 2,117,992 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

W. W. BOGARDUS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $5,630,130 52
Average amount of Specie... 2,073,156 09
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank... 221,508 83
Average amount of Deposits... 5,966,234 27

* Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,949,527 61
Average amount of Specie... 333,036 64
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank... 124,012 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,233,012 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $6,429,918 22
Average amount of Specie... 1,225,084 37
Average amount of Circulation... 201,855 00
Average amount of Deposits... 5,233,988 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,396,981 69
Average amount of Specie... 252,127 52
Average amount of Circulation... 119,356 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,001,333 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,344,383 96
Average amount of Specie... 834,804 82
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank... 146,644 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,301,907 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $376,251 50
Average amount of Specie... 59,960 33
Average amount of Circulation... 161,446 00
Average amount of Deposits... 146,108 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

A. C. ANDERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $259,803 96
Average amount of Specie... 21,272 88
Average amount of Circulation... 124,722 00
Average amount of Deposits... 258,003 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HOLSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

RICHARD C. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,669,291 87
Average amount of Specie... 439,982 93
Average amount of Circulation... 102,535 00
Average amount of Deposits... 1,532,512 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, July 2, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $4,002,083 75
Average amount of Specie... 909,179 81
Average amount of Circulation... 180,597 20
Average amount of Deposits... 3,337,427 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

GEORGE E. LEEFE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the five days ending Saturday morning, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $635,592 04
Average amount of Specie... 142,667 23
Average amount of Circulation... 112,775 00
Average amount of Deposits... 525,371 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the People's Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,384,114 01
Average amount of Specie... 808,468 54
Average amount of Circulation... 57,060 00
Average amount of Deposits... 2,796,506 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

THOS. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK.—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,190,987 24
Average amount of Specie... 179,966 85
Average amount of Circulation... 189,606 00
Average amount of Deposits... 732,645 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $2,764,366 00
Average amount of Specie... 617,401 00
Average amount of Circulation... 95,690 00
Average amount of Deposits... 2,341,955 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $997,538 89
Average amount of Specie... 292,921 86
Average amount of Circulation... 97,012 00
Average amount of Deposits... 694,256 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $1,331,692 89
Average amount of Specie... 231,537 84
Average amount of Circulation... 363,070 00
Average amount of Deposits... 850,404 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, July 3, 1858:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts... $3,035,621 99
Average amount of Specie... 594,428 30
Average amount of Circulation... 116,021 00
Average amount of Deposits... 2,662,770 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of July, 1858.

JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the style of NORTH, SMEDES & CO., in this City and New-Orleans, is this day dissolved by its own limitation.

The liquidation of the business will be attended to by the surviving partners, and Executor of W. H. NORTH, either of them being authorized to sign in liquidation of its affairs.

JAMES J. DAY, Executor of W. H. North.
E. B. SMEDES.
ALEX. DUTHIL.
VICTOR FAISANS.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, and will continue the dry goods business, under the style of NORTH, DUTHIL & CO., in New-Orleans, and A. DUTHIL & CO., in New-York.

ALEX. DUTHIL,
VICTOR FAISANS,
EDWIN J. FOSTER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858. GEORGE W. BANCKER.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DEATH OF Mr P. A. BREITHAUPT, the firm of P. A. BREITHAUPT & CHUN, is this day dissolved. The business will be continued as hitherto by Mrs. BREITHAUPT, widow of P. A., represented by Mr. C. F. BREITHAUPT, and in association with Mr. O. B. WILSON, under the firm of

BREITHAUPT & WILSON,

who are also authorized to attend to the liquidation of the old firm. Mr. CHUN, actuated by the desire to reside, for the future, permanently in Europe, retires for this reason from the continuation of the business in this country; but he will devote his time and experience to its interest in Europe, recommending the new firm to all the friends and customers of the old.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

THE FIRM OF ELI MYGATT, JR., & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, GFORGE MYGATT retiring therefrom.

ELI MYGATT, Jr.,
GEORGE MYGATT,
JOHN INGRAHAM.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of MYGATT, INGRAHAM & CO.

ELI MYGATT, Jr.,
JOHN INGRAHAM.
WILLIAM E. MATHEWS,
HEMAN CHAPIN, Jr.,
THOMAS HOWARD.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the subscribers and JACOB J. BANTA, under the firm of BANTA, PANGBURN & SCOTT, in the business of manufacturing, selling and dealing in oils, &c., at No. 87 Worth-st., in the City of New-York, has been and is hereby dissolved

CHARLES T. PANGBURN,
MARTIN A. SCOTT.

Dated New-York, July 3, 1858.

NEW-YORK, May 24, 1858.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of LOW, COOK & POPE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by either of the undersigned.

JAMES W. LOW.
JOHN E. COOK.
THOS. J. POPE.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of GASHERIE & DAVIS, for the transaction of the Dry Goods Jobbing business, and will occupy the store No. 121 Chambers and No. 103 Reade-st.

GEO. W. GASHERIE formerly Gasherie & Waller.
W. H. DAVIS, late Fenten, Lee & Co.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

PATENTS.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.
A pamphlet of information sent free by mail.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPETENT and well-recommended servants, in either City or country; one is a good cook and baker, makes good bread and plain pastry, or would take a place as laundress; the other is a superior chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to a boarding-house; wages moderate. Apply at No. 307 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; cuts and fits children's clothes; works for the nursery; is quick at the needle; will go in the country with a family; wages $7; also, a cook, in all its branches; makes pastry, soups and jellies; country preferred. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., three days.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF EDUCATION AND refinement, and in every respect qualified, a situation in a gentleman's family, to take the entire charge, or as companion to a lady; would not object to teach two hours a day. A good home the chief object. Country preferred. Address HAVRE DE GRACE, Post-Office, Williamsburg. References given and required.

WANTED.—A NEAT, ACTIVE GIRL WISHES A situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the best manner; would assist with chamberwork. A steady situation, not high wages, her object. Likes the country. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN in a small private family, as good cook, baker, washer and ironer. Best City reference. Is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 6 31st-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY AN AMERICAN woman and an English woman, both as nurse and seamstress. Also, by one as chambermaid and waitress, and one as cook. Also, by three very nice colored girls. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO VERY NEAT, intelligent and active girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter; they are well recommended. Apply at WALLACE'S, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker, the work of a few private families by the day or week. Satisfactory reference. Apply at No. 107 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A LAdy wishes to procure a good situation as above for a highly respectable English girl, (a Protestant,) who thoroughly understands her business, and will be found an acquisition to any person requiring her services. A situation by the sea-side would be greatly preferred. Address CHAMBERMAID, Box No. 3,529, Post-Office.

A MIDDLE-AGED ENGLISH LADY, of refinement and education, would like to take charge of a widower's house, educate young children, or companion to a lady, assisting in any way not menial; would not object to go abroad; unexceptionable references. Address HUDSON, Box No. 123 *Times* office

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

TO HOTEL PROPRIETORS.—THE UNDERdesigned having been connected for several years with one of the first class line of ocean steamers, is now desirous of taking charge of a hotel in the City or country. Understands the business in all its branches. References exchanged. Address F., Box No. 341, New York Post-Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GROOM, WHO understands his business well, and can bring the very best recommendations as to character and ability. He is willing to work in a garden or make himself generally useful, as heretofore. He is also a good driver. Wages not so much of an object as a good home. Address J., Box No. 147 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY A young man of genteel address, who is a first-rate horseman; knows the City well, and can produce the highest testimonials from his last place. A note addressed to C. M., Union-square Post-Office, will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom by a young man who thoroughly

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

MONDAY, July, 5—A. M.

As we publish no morning edition of the TIMES on Tuesday, the Bank Averages as far as rendered, officially, to Saturday night, will be found advertised on another page of this paper. They include all except five banks—the Commerce, Pacific, Oriental, Butchers' and County. The footings are as follows:

	Loans.	Specie.	Cir.	Deposits.
29 Banks, July 3....	$120,260,103	$29,947,348	$6,940,433	$95,675,161
Commerce, June 26..	22,093,430	3,569,945	1,975	8,215,815
Pacific, June 26.....	3,098,672	147,324	131,407	870,933
Oriental, June 26....	594,540	80,880	91,603	441,528
Butchers', June 26...	1,501,768	369,136	168,881	1,162,049
County, June 26.....	387,410	31,573	92,137	276,906
Total.....	$119,654,863	$34,146,606	$7,446,436	$106,642,397

These figures indicate the following changes as compared with the previous weekly statement o June 26:

Increase in Loans.....	$831,462
Increase in Specie.....	2,198,517
Increase in Circulation.....	230,737
Increase in Undrawn Deposits.....	3,228,671

Including the exchanges between the Banks, through the Clearing House, which for the five business days of the week average $17,267,927 and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general comparison with the previous week, and also with the movement this time last year. We shall repeat this comparison on Wednesday morning, with the figures of the present statement corrected by the full official averages. We understand that the Specie line of the principal bank, not yet in, will vary but slightly from the previous return.

	July 4, 1857.	July 3, 1858.	June 26, 1858.
Capital.....	$62,859,000	$66,717,000	$66,717,000
Loans.....	115,034,388	119,654,863	118,823,401
Specie.....	12,837,346	34,146,606	31,948,089
Circulation.....	8,901,590	7,446,426	7,215,689
Gross Deposits..	98,834,583	106,642,297	101,961,682
Exchanged.....	33,447,001	17,267,927	15,825,963
Undrawn.....	65,387,582	89,374,370	86,135,699
In Sub-Treasury.	10,317,059	5,819,988	7,461,599

The Undrawn as well Gross Deposits have attained a magnitude never before known in this City. The increase on the present statement is partly owing to the preparations, in advance, for the unusual payments of 1st and 4th July. The same cause makes a moderate addition to the Loan column. The large increase in Specie grows out of the California remittance, delivered last Monday and the disbursements from the Government office. Of the latter, amounting to $1,641,611, only half a million went out of town, and the remainder into bank. One or more of the neighboring cities are said to be debtor to New-York, and some Specie may have come in by express, in settlement of these balances. It will be noticed that the Specie in bank has nearly trebled since 1st July last year, while the sum total in Bank and Sub-Treasury now stands $39,966,594 as against $23,154,405 this time last year.

The general features of the Bank movement, particularly with reference to the immense line of unemployed deposits, will in good part account for the continued ease in supply and cheap price of Money in the open market, although the dullness of general trade and the absence of active speculation on the Stock Exchange have much to do with the relative demand. During the week past, Discounts ruled for short paper 4@4½ ₱ cent., and for 4@6 months' bills 4½@6 ₱ cent.; prime signatures, of course. Fair bills are taken at from 5@7 ₱ cent. ₱ annum, according to date. At call, the terms made range from 3@5 ₱ cent., most of the business on Stocks being done at 4 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Exchange on London is held with some firmness at 109½ ₱ cent., and on Paris at 5f. 12½ to the dollar. These terms, if the demand were active,—which it is not, at present, even with the help of the July dividends collected for foreign account—would justify some shipments of Bullion to the Continent, if not to England. But thus far the movement in this direction is quite moderate. Last week, the shipments were $358,155.

The fiscal or commercial year, as reckoned at the Treasury Department at Washington, having closed on Wednesday last, June 30, we hope to be able in a few days to present, in tabular form, the official Custom-house results of the Foreign Trade of the year at the port of New-York. These will also authorize some approximate estimate of the comparative movement of the whole country in the importation of Foreign Goods, and in the exportation of Domestic Produce and remittances of Bullion, in exchange therefor. As these tables will be so soon ready, in a complete form, we omit this morning our usual semi-official summary by weeks.

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New-York Central	82@82⅛
New-York and Erie	17⅛@17⅜
Reading	44⅛@44⅜
Rock Island	72⅛@73⅛
Michigan Southern	21⅛@21⅜
Preferred	43⅜@42⅛
Illinois Central	81@74@78
Panama	109@102 ex d.
Pacific Mail	78@74@77½
Hudson	27@26⅜
Galena	83⅛@86@85⅜
Missouris	87½@85 ex d.
Virginias	95¼@92½ ex d.
Tennessees	93¼@91½ ex d.
La Crosse Land Grants	34@33¼
Toledo	32@33⅛
Delaware and Hudson	97¼@98¾

The July dividend on Panama, now quoted ex dividend, is 6 ₱ cent., and on Virginia, Missouri and Tennessee State stocks, 3 ₱ cent. The hot weather in the early part of the week, and the approach of the National holiday toward the close would have interfered, under any circumstances, with active speculation, but the dullness was the more observable this season, on account of the limited disposition evinced to operate for either the rise or fall of prices. The daily sales foot up a moderate total, while the very limited fluctuations in price afford a fair index to the present temper of speculation. The tendency, however, through the week, was generally to firmness, and at the close of the dealings on Saturday, (again kept as a half-holiday, and the afternoon meeting of the Brokers dispensed with,) was to full rates on most of the Railway shares, and a good demand for State Stocks. Of course, to-day will be observed as a close holiday.

The *Miner's Journal*, of Saturday, reports as follows of the Anthracite Coal Trade:

The demand has been good for Coal during the week, owing to the accumulation of orders during the turn-out—but it is not believed that it will continue as brisk, as the orders are diminishing already. Prices are more firm but remain without change.

The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill, Railroad	43,000	36,010
Schuylkill Canal	39,005	44,740
Lehigh Railroad	11,311	9,427
Lehigh, Canal	39,075	28,210
Delaware and Hudson Co.	18,935	8,521
Pennsylvania Coal Co	25,306	22,582
Scranton, South	10,657	13,960
Total	187,289	163,450

Showing a decrease of 23,839 tons compared with the corresponding week last year. The trade of the Lehigh and Lackawanna Regions have been affected considerably by the turn-outs. At Carbondale, we learn, the men continue out, the Company refusing to yield to the demands of the hands. They continue to supply the demand from the winter stock of Coal.

The following exhibits the increase and decrease from the different regions compared with last year:

	1857.	1858.
Schuylkill, Railroad	957,740	737,799
Schuylkill, Canal	435,761	366,187
Lehigh Valley Railroad	202,292	234,454
Lehigh Valley Canal	262,500	251,020
Delaware and Hudson Co	98,524	84,760
Pennsylvania Coal Co	133,121	157,485
Scranton, South	151,179	223,124
Total	2,241,117	2,054,829

The loss continues to increase weekly, and at the end of next week, we believe it will reach 200,000 tons. There was a decrease of 320,163 tons of Anthracite Coal in 1857, and it is supposed that a similar decrease will take place this year. In 1854 and 1855, the annual increase reached 694,000 tons, which shows a very heavy falling off in the trade of the country, notwithstanding the increase of population.

The following is Saturday's business at the office of the Assistant-Treasurer:

Receipts	$129,391
Payments	406,822
Balance	5,819,988

The receipts include $47,000 from Customs.

The Treasurer of the Illinois Central Railroad Company announces his readiness to pay, on demand, an instalment of 20 ₱ cent. on the outstanding notes and acceptances of the Company.

The revenue collected at the Boston Custom-house for the last two fiscal years, was as follows:

	1856-7.	1857-8.
July	$660,736 54	$745,447 64
August	823,800 91	790,230 60
September	692,554 37	447,290 53
October	682,591 71	264,377 09
November	715,320 34	296,113 81
December	506,309 65	280,917 71
Total, half-year	$4,092,313 52	$2,824,478 48
January	541,153 36	277,302 03
February	764,663 16	252,532 03
March	621,075 70	469,501 82
April	621,660 75	321,386 61
May	350,813 95	215,175 32
June	135,113 30	311,459 00
Total, fiscal year	$7,127,103 74	$4,765,946 97

The Jersey City Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

CONDITION OF CITY BANKS—JULY 3.

Names of Banks.	Aver. am't of L'ns, & Dis.	Ave. am't of Specie.	Ave. am't of Circula'n.	Aver. am't of Deposits.
Am. Exchange Bk	$7,725,324	$2,644,905	$237,501	$7,393,698
Artisans' Bank	881,978	104,233	89,054	540,227
Atlantic Bank	551,095	84,031	95,298	348,570
Bk. of America	5,433,372	4,015,439	96,409	7,700,301
Bk. of Commerce	12,091,421	3,569,945	1,975	8,215,815
Bk. of Commonwealth	1,068,519	344,030	95,084	1,075,108
Bk. of New-York	4,031,932	1,011,437	369,445	3,613,977
Bk. of N. America	1,705,446	373,699	82 689	1,627,978
Bk. of Republic	4,293,653	1,221,645	189,691	4,663,790
Bk. St. New-York	3,502,079	1,695 522	287,290	3,935,207
Broadway Bank	2,280,105	455 153	222,743	1,920,665
Bull's Head Bank	366,014	36 834	104,766	316,771
Butcher & Drov. Bk.	1,501,768	369,236	188,881	1,162,041
Chatham Bank	506,030	80,156	100,666	291,741
Chemical Bank	1,911,534	844,204	261,250	2,175 188
Citizens' Bank	712,411	96,573	155,613	552,070
City Bank	2,118,548	627,856	16,615	2,122,548
Continental Bank	3,586,519	874 363	112,703	3,327,800
Corn Exch. Bank	1,425,129	444,654	131,970	1,470,290
East River Bank	181,052	32,219	26,788	81,279
Fulton Bank	1,671,089	280,582	133,648	1,427,494
Greenwich Bank	766,672	77,706	199,504	619,183
Grocers' Bank	254,041	58,755	27,336	141,823
Hanover Bank	1,326,207	332,240	95,529	899 760
Imp. & Traders' Bk	2,440,268	351,049	201 600	1,503,953
Irving Bank	849,859	222,835	109 037	806,889
Leather Man. Bk.	2,020,025	310,999	227,351	1,496,566
Manhattan Co	4,814 587	2,926,126	298,328	6,098,824
Marine Bank	883,9 3	161,288	96,166	644,581
Market Bank	1,709,3 1	264,296	164,221	1,297,320
Mechanics' Bank	4,029,6 9	1,002,785	258,517	3,726,033
Mech. B'g Ass'n	210,6 6	116,145	13,781	174,660
Mech. & Trad. Bk.	758,1 8	148,949	124,911	701,704
Mercantile Bank	2 67,7 2	379 423	41,193	2,117,992
Merchants' Bank	5, 30,139	2,073,158	221,538	5,966,234
Merch. Exch. Bk.	1 949,527	333,036	124,012	1 233,012
Metropolitan Bk.	6 429.918	1,225,084	201,455	5,233,988
Nassau Bank	1 3 8,981	253,127	119,356	1,001,333
National Bank	2,344,383	334,804	146,644	1,301,907
N. Y. County Bk.	367 470	31,873	92,137	276,806
N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	376 251	59,980	161,445	146,108
N. Y. Exch. Bank	259,833	21,272	124,722	256,003
Ocean Bank	1,669,291	439,982	102,535	1,532,512
Oriental Bank	594,540	80,880	91,603	441,529
Pacific Bank	1,089,622	147,324	131,407	870,938
Park Bank	4,062,083	809,179	180,597	3,387,427
People's Bank	635,252	142,647	112,776	525,371
Phenix Bank	3,384 114	808 468	57,660	2,796,506
St. Nicholas Bank	997,738	202,921	97,012	694,256
Seventh Ward Bk.	1,190,887	179,966	189 606	732,645
Shoe & Leath. Bk	2,764,366	617,401	95,690	2,341,955
Tradesmen's Bank	1,331,092	231,537	303,070	860,404
Union Bank	3,035,621	594 428	116,021	2,662,770

BANK FOOTINGS.

Loans	$119,654,863	Circulation	$7,446,426
Specie	34,146,606	Deposits	106,642,297

LOANS ON LAST STATEMENT.

	June 26.		June 26.
Amer. Ex. Bank	$7,791,771	Manhattan Co	4,943,502
Artisans' Bank	870,453	Marine Bank	877,747
Atlantic Bank	524,087	Market Bank	1,686,785
Bk. of America	5,112,706	Mechanics' Bank	3,924,189
Bk. of Commerce	12,088,842	Mech. B'g Assoc'n	209,618
Bk. of Commw'th	979 488	Mech. & Trad. Bk.	780,318
Bk. of New-York	4,164,243	Mercantile Bank	2,571,928
Bk. of N. America	1,668,160	Merchants' Bank	5,447,823
Bk. of Republic	4,239,377	Merch. Exch. Bk	1,985,648
Bk. St. New-York	3,454,672	Metropolitan Bank	6,523,264
Broadway Bank	3,239,127	Nassau Bank	1,390,879
Bull's Head Bank	362 542	National Bank	2,307,132
Butch. & Drov. Bk.	1,512,145	N. Y. County Bk.	373,772
Chatham Bank	494,973	N.Y. Dry Dock Co.	388,805
Chemical Bank	1,880,449	N. Y. Exch. Bank	257,278
Citizens' Bank	712 615	Ocean Bank	1,670,174
City Bank	2 057,338	Oriental Bank	581,592
Continental Bank	3,627,701	Pacific Bank	1,069,423
Corn Exch. Bank	1,573,968	Park Bank	4,069,534
East River Bank	187,207	People's Bank	616,213
Fulton Bank	1,692,346	Phenix Bank	3,316,695
Greenwich Bank	760,369	St. Nicholas Bank	1,018,488
Grocers' Bank	254,188	Seventh Ward Bk.	1,245,006
Hanover Bank	1,324,690	Shoe & Leath. Bk.	2,738 874
Imp. & Traders' Bk.	2,465,098	Tradesmen's Bank	1,328,496
Irving Bank	849,674	Union Bank	2,793,912
Leather Man. Bk.	2,039,979		
Total			$118,823,401

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

METROPOLITAN BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1858.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of the METROPOLITAN BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. payable on and after the 1st Monday of July proximo. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 24th inst. till the day of payment

By order. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

PHENIX BANK, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1858.

☞ ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors, and Inspectors of the ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-house, on TUESDAY, July 13, 1858. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P M.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

☞ $100,000 NEW-YORK STATE FIVE PER CENT. STOCK, due 1868, interest payable quarterly.

$100,000 United States Treasury, Notes, 4¾ per cents., for sale in amounts to suit by

THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Saturday, July 3—1 P. M.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT—Large receipts this morning. Market steady; sales 5,000 bushels Chicago Spring at 69c.; 4,000 bushels Red Indiana at 88c.; 3,000 bushels White Canada, 94½c. CORN quiet; sales 4,000 bushels Sound at 60c. OATS steady at 39c. WHISKY quiet. FREIGHTS firm at 10c. on Wheat to New-York.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, July 2.

COTTON quiet; sales, to-day, 500 bales, at 11¾c. @12c. for Middling; sales of the week, 16,500 bales; receipts of the same time, 5,500 bales; receipts at this port, ahead of last year, 103,800 bales; ditto at all Southern ports, 115,000 bales; stock at this port, 101,850 bales. There has been an advance of full ¼c. ₱ lb. on the week. FREIGHTS—Cotton to Liverpool firmer. STERLING EXCHANGE—108@108¼. SUGAR and MOLASSES are steady. FLOUR has declined, Superfine selling for $4 15. INDIA BAGGING is quoted at 15½c. LARD very dull, and barrel declined to 10¼c.@10½c. COFFEE steady; stock, 25,500 bags.

BATLIMORE, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT steady and unchanged; receipts light. CORN—Sales Mixed at 70c.@73c.; White, 74c.@75c., and Yellow at 75c.@77c. WHISKY firmer; sales at 22c.@23½c. PROVISIONS dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull. RYE advanced to 74c. CORN scarce. WHISKY unsettled; sales at 23c. @23½c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, July 3.

COTTON is steady; middling 12c. SUGAR steady. MOLASSES—ordinary 27c. Flour has a declining tendency. Sales of CORN at $1. INDIA BAGGING advanced ¾c.; sales at 16½c. EXCHANGE on New-York at sight ⅜@½ ₱ cent. premium, with an active demand.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, July 3.

FLOUR is firm, at $4@$4 20 for Superfine. WHISKY has advanced to 19½c. MESS PORK has been selling at $14 50, but is now held at $15. BACON SHOULDERS, 5c., and SIDES, 7c.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Vanderbilt, for Southampton and Havre—Mr. Logan Hunton and lady, Miss Lizzie Hunton, Wm. Sloane, James Glassford, Miss Mary Hunton, Master M. Hunton, Wm. H. Paine, J. S. Macias, E. Roland, M. Carmelich, T. W. Punnett, Capt. E. G. Gardner, Dr. R. T. Huddart, D. Haveland, V. Urrutia, Nicolas Olano, Antonio Olano, Thomas Olano, Mrs. N. Remond and daughter, Mrs. A. D. Cohen, Miss Remond, B. Piffet and lady, John Bradley, Samuel O. A. Murphy, V. Triguet, J. Ludovic, Evante Delgado, Enrique Hurlado, J. F. Halster and lady, Miss Em. Rom and servant, of England; Robert Berney, John Bloodgood, Miss Anna Bloodgood, Miss Charlotte Bloodgood, Charles C. Thompson, Chauncey M. Thompson, Miss C. Guerin and friend, Miss Brown, L. Breton, A. Thouvenin, Amorin Myers, N. Foster, Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Wm. R. Painter and lady, Dr. Floy and lady, Dr. C. S. Putnam and lady, Professor E. Thownsend, M. J. Thownsend, Mme. I. Pencheon, Miss Willink, Edwin Learoyd, H. F. Willink, A. Michel, John Naulty, Charles Guesnard Edward Victor, J. M. Durand, Nicolaus Schaeffer, and lady and 2 children, Maurice Strakosch, Mrs. Reilley and 2 children and servant, Francois Clozet, Louis Montane, C. W. March, John Henry, Martin C. Bates, Mrs. Lawrence Meyers, Theodoro Meyers, G. G. Yrelin, John Hand, Mr. and Mrs. Riggs, child and servant, Mr. H. H. Riggs, Daniel D. Chamberlain, John McClintock, Mme. Joe Gilbert, Mme. Gilbert, Mme. de la Ferrier and daughter, R. Fischer, N. Fischer, N. Morris, Gilbert Sweet and lady, Mrs. Thompson, Miss Thompson, Henry Singer and friend, Antonio Sctolongo, Dieudonne Agard, J. Larcher, Z. Bernadas, M. Pous, F. Victor and lady, Mme. J Froyd, Mlle. H. Calico, Lieut. U. S. A. Wm. C. Taige, M Manger, Louis Pesquier, A. Desgaidliere, J. Nelson Tappan, Brooklyn; A. H. Sibley, Chas. S. Adams, Mrs. Sarah Jane Florence, Charles J. Kinney, Hermann Ahl, Paul Reinhardt, Mr. Wanderlich, Alma L'Aignoux, Mme Aug. Neurrit, E. Wasser, D. P. Wessel, Joseph Walker, Capt. Chas. Jacob, W. Schulze, W. Featorace, Francis Finch, Rev. John Stephenson, Mrs. Nicolaza, Perez de Delgado, J. W. Taylor, J. H. Taylor, Mrs. Caroline Schaefer and two children, Mrs. Loeb, Miss Clofullio, Mr. Loeb' Felize Delgado, A. de Lachapelle, Madame Quatre, Madame Marprien and two children, Viola Raymond and boy, Mr. James Murray, Mr. E. W. Fritz, Pedro Subiran, C. Brady, John Bauf, Peter Bauf, John Stephinson, Robert Coder, Geo. Schlopstein, F. H. Endress, J. Bardon, Dominique Mis, Arthur Cartier, Emanuel Buero, Luiza Buero and infant, Catirena Baldazze, P. Aubert, Mrs. Aubert and child, Stonebridge and lady, Bernhard Sutra, Mr. F. Bellorne, B. Ley, Mrs. J. H. Endress and two children, Mrs. Katzemeier, Madame Toutain, Richard Philpott, Madame Cardier and two friends, Rev. Mr. Pulsers, B. C. Hutchings, A. T. Botelho, A. A. Marchand, Encole Serrighi, Domenico Gianninazzi, William Spirett, Benjamin Thomson, C. T. Morris, Dr. Alonzo Cartier, Col. M. M. Standord, R. de Veillalon and lady, Mr. Victor's servant, Madame Froyd's servant, C. E. Locke, Van Connegan, J. Morris, Philip Rupp, Wolpe, L. Vila, John A. [Kirkland, and 136 in second cabin. Total, 346.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—H. Baelger, E. Morris, Ashur Emerson, E. D. Smith, D. F. Marks, J. Burroughs, D. C. Higgins and son, J. C. Patterson, J. S. Carlee, John Cochrane, Jas. S. Glasell, W. A. Webb and lady, Thos. R. Bell, Mrs. Ella Reed, Mrs. E. S. Bassett and child, A. Garrison, Mrs. H. Hill, J. W. McClure, Miss Mary C. Winckel, Common Councilmen J. S. Boardmen, Jas. Webb, Chas. G. Cornell, G. F. Beckford, T. A. Booth, James Owens, Michael Murray, Thos. A. Dunn, Aldermen Adams and Tuomey, Patrick Gallagher, Henry Wilson, Dr. Depnis, Mr. Wood, James Patterson, Wm. Bell, 2 officers and 30 men of the Seventh Regiment, attendant on the remains of Ex-President Monroe, and 17 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—B. F. Ross, John Boston, Jno. B. Dell, Elisha F. Simms, E. G. Cannon, D. Davidson, Geo. W. Lockhart, B. Holt, Geo. T. Wilson, J. Rokenbaugh, Mr. and Mrs Geo. G. Wilbur, Miss Ella Bailey, F. F. Brown, H. V. Meigs, C. Hempstead.

THIRD EDITION.

TUESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Proceedings in Parliament—The Paper Excise—Public Education—Parliamentary Corruption.

CASE OF THE THOMAS WATSON.

The steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PETERS, which sailed from Liverpool on the 23d June arrived at this port this morning. A telegraphic abstract of her news has already been given. We append additional particulars.

In the House of Commons, Mr. MILNER GIBSON moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this House is of opinion that the maintenance of the excise on paper as a permanent source of revenue would be impolitic, and that such unoncical arrangements ought to be made as will enable Parliament to dispense with that tax.

Mr. GIBSON advocated his views at some length, and during the debate which ensued, Mr. DISRAELI admitted that this was a tax which at the proper time ought to be extinguished, but said that although he approved of the first part of the resolution he could not at present see how the deficiency which would be created by the repeal of the tax, was to be made up.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL urged Mr. GILSON to accept the proposition of Mr. DISRAELI and omit the last part of his resolution. Mr. GILSON assented, and the resolution as amended was passed.

In Committee of Supply a vote of £654,000 for public educational purposes was agreed to. It was stated that over 200,000 children were deriving benefit from these expenditures for education.

On the 22d the proceedings in the House of Lords were unimportant.

In the House of Commons, Sir E. BULWER LYTTON stated that owing to irregularities in the mail service with Australia, the present contract was to be cancelled, and a new one entered into.

The following resolution was moved by Lord HOTHAM, and adopted, after considerable debate.

"That it is contrary to the usage and derogatory to the dignity of the House, that any of its members should bring forward, promote, or advocate in the House any proceeding or measure in which he may have acted or been concerned—for or in consideration of any pecuniary fee or reward."

Preparations were being made to welcome the *Agamennon* on her expected arrival with the end of the Atlantic cable, in Valentine Bay. The calculation was that she would reach there on or about the 26th of June. The principal directors and officials of the Company were proceeding to Valentia, and advices from Ireland state that the Lord Lieutenant would be in attendance on the arrival of the Squadron, for the purpose of inaugurating the line by a Message of Peace, in the name of Her Majesty, to the President of the United States. It was also expected that Prince ALFRED, who was cruising about the coast of Ireland in the Admiralty steam-yacht *Black Eagle*, would join the Squadron engaged in laying the cable.

The war steamer *Bloodhound* had arrived from the west coast of Africa. On arrival, she was visited by the Commander-in-chief, and an inquiry was held on board on the matter of her being sent home in consequence of her having taken into Sierra Leone the American bark *Thomas Watson*, which vessel was afterwards released, and proceeded to her port of destination. It appears from information obtained, that on the 14th of September last, the *Bloodhound* was riding at anchor in the British water off Quilta, and on the evening of that day, a black man in a state of nudity was observed swimming towards the *Bloodhound*. On being rescued from his perilous situation, the water swarming with sharks; he stated that his name was JOHNSON, a native of Cape Coast Castle, and that being a British settlement, he claimed the protection of the British flag, in consequence of the treatment he had been subjected to on board of the *Thomas Watson*; he had shipped as steward, and was smuggled on board without the Governor's permit, and being informed by the cook that the master, Capt. COUSENS, had sold him to a Spanish passenger on board—one of the crew of a slaver taken on the coast and condemned—he (JOHNSON) requested to be taken on shore to get his name entered in the Governor's book, as a guarantee for his safe return to his own country. The Captain would not consent this, but ill-treated him and put a guard over him to prevent his escape. After being brutally punished for an attempted evasion, he succeeded in reaching the *Bloodhound* as described. Upon this statement being sworn to by JOHNSON, Commander ROBSON, of the *Bloodhound*, attended by one of his officers, proceeded on board of the *Thomas Watson*. The Master was informed of the statement, and a demand was made for wages. Captain COUSENS admitted that JOHNSON was not entered on the books, and ultimately agreed that if Commander ROBSON would send on board the next morning he would pay JOHNSON wages at the rate of $5 a month and not $12 as JOHNSON asserted he agreed for. Accordingly, on going on board next morning, Captain COUSENS informed him that he had consulted with the supercargo and should pay no wages, and demanded that JOHNSON should be returned as a deserter. This Commander ROBSON refused to do, and in consequence of the Captain of the *Thomas Watson* persisting to have JOHNSON returned, Commander ROBSON ordered the ship to be taken to Sierre Leone for the opinion of the Judge Advocate. As the *Thomas Watson* happened to be an American vessel, the Judge Advocate refused to interfere, at the same time saying that had it been a Spanish or Portuguese vessel, he might have acted differeatly. The ship was then allowed to proceed to her destination. On the repretentations of the American Consul, the *Bloodhound* was ordered home to be paid off. Mr. LEVER, the projector of the new line of steamers between Galway and New-York, had been entertained with a public dinner at Galway. Mr. LEVER announced in his speech that his second steamer, the *American Empire*, would soon be completed;—that she was a large first-class ship; and that she was expected to make her passages in less time than they have yet been accomplished.

The American ship *Onward* had arrived at Spithead with military invalids from the Cape of Good Hope.

Two very destructive fires had occurred in London One of them broke out in the life-boat factory of FORREST & Co., of Limehouse, and extended to several adjoining lumber yards, &c., burning over a space of several acres. The loss exceeded £100,000 sterling. The second conflagration was still more disastrous. It occurred on the Fresh Wharf, near London Bridge, and destroyed three large warehouses with their valuable contents. The loss is said to be enormous.

The rumor continued to be circulated that PELISSIER would soon retire from the mission to London on the ground that the climate does not agree with his health. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that the interview between the Ambassador and the Duke D'AUMALE, which recently attracted some attention, may have something to do with the statement. M. M. WALEWSKI, MOUSTIER and DROUYN DE LHUYS, had been named in connection with the succession.

M. PIETRI, who had been summoned to Paris from Corsica, was expected to resume his former position as Prefect of Police.

The *Patrie* devotes an article to the Anglo-American difficulty, in the course of which it attributes the excitement in the United States to the desire of the Washington authorities to divert public attention from their Kansas blunders and from the pitiful results of the Mormon campaign: "The mania of the Americans," says the *Patrie*, "is to go to war, but they have always indulged in more noise than deeds, and their sword is never more than half drawn. Quarrelsome, but economical, they hesitate before a heavy expenditure, and prefer a satisfactory arrangement to costly laurels. We must, consequently, pay little attention to the noise created on the other side of the Atlantic. The warlike articles which fill the immense columns of the American journals, the vehement speeches, the orders given for the fitting out of fleets, have already been witnessed four or five times, within twenty years, without harming any one; and the Mayor of New-York enjoys a light conscience notwithstanding that a journal denounced him as a traitor for having drunk to the health of Queen VICTORIA at a banquet recently given by the English Consul."

Symptoms of improvement were visible in the commerce of France, and a return to activity was confidently looked for after the harvest.

The crops were reported to be in splendid condition, and at Paris and elsewhere the advance recently quoted in wheat had been generally lost. Other provincial markets, however, still maintained an upward tendency.

The result of the silk crop in the Drome is considered altogether satisfactory, the products of last year being considerably exceeded. In the Ardecho the silk crop has been injured by the intense heat.

Accounts from the wine-growing departments announce that everywhere the vineyards presented a magnificent appearance, and gave promise of a most abundant vintage. Little or no business was doing in brandies.

The *Moniteur* publishes the official returns of the Customs revenue, showing in the first 5 months of 1858 a diminution of receipts compared with the corresponding period in 1857 of over 5,000,000 francs, while compared with 1856 there is an increase of 6,000,000 francs.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Money had been in active demand in the discount market, and at the Bank of England the applications had shown a decided increase.

About £150,000 in gold had been received from Australia, and the *Royal Charter*, with nearly £400,000 on board, was fully due.

The Stock Market has been very quiet. On the 22d, however, it was rather firmer, and Consols closed at 95⅝@95¾ for the account.

Mr. PATTERSON, of Bristol, ship builder, had suspended with heavy liabilities. Assets believed to be good.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The London *Times* of the 22d reports a decline in Erie and Illinois Central on the day preceding. The sales were: Illinois Central, 16¾@17⅛; Illinois Central 7s of '75, 80¾; New-York Central 7s, 91½. The closing quotation for Erie shares was 15@18.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, June 23—P. M.

COTTON—The market has been dull, and although quotations are unchanged, prices are said to be slightly in favor of buyers. The business of the past three days foots up 20,000 bales, including 3,000 on speculation and for export.

In Manchester, trade generally continues dull, at about former rates.

BREADSTUFFS—The weather continues brilliant for the crops, and the market is inanimate. Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report Flour neglected, but nominally unchanged in value. Western, 20s.@21s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 21s @21s. 6d.; Ohio, 21s.@23s. 6d. Wheat in rather more request, but rules light at former rates. Red Western, 9s. 2d @9s. 6d.; Southern, 9s. 10d.@9s. 2d.; White, 7s.@7s. 3d. Corn—No inquiry, and prices nominally as before. White, 33s.@33s. 6d.; Yellow, 34s. 6d.@34s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef dull at former rates. Pork firm for Irish. Only poor American offering. Bacon dull, and holders willing to sell at reduced rates. Lard very dull, 54s.@55s. 6d. being the extreme quotation for prime. Tallow slow of sale. Butchers' Association nominal, at 53s.

PRODUCE.—Resin flat, at 4s. for Common. Ashes quiet and drooping; small sales at 36s, for both sorts. Sugars very dull. Rice in less demand. Spirits of Turpentine selling at 48s. on the spot, and at 43s. for late arrivals. Sinseed Oil 33s. in casks. In Quercitron Bark no sales reported.

LONDON MARKETS,

[TELEGRAPHIC REPORT.]

SUGAR in good demand and firm for the better sorts. Common dull and easier. COFFEE inactive, and some sorts rather lower. TEA very firm; Common Congou, 10¾c. RICE slightly easier. TALLOW inactive but prices supported; P. W. C. 52s. 6d., on the spot. LINSEED OIL—33s. asked. Scotch PIG IRON selling at 52s. 3d. BREADSTUFFS unchanged.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Pageant at Richmond—Reinterment of Ex-President Monroe.

RICHMOND, Va., Monday, July 4.

The remains of Ex-President MONROE arrived here at 8½ o'clock this morning, and were received by an immense throng on the wharves, including the military of Richmond.

The Governor and Mayor went on board immediately, and were introduced to the guests.

The Seventh Regiment, National Guard, arrived at 10½ o'clock on the steamer *Glen Cove*, which went over a hundred miles down the river to meet the *Erricson*, which got aground. The military were received by GEORGE MUMFORD, Esq., to which Colonel DUREYA replied.

The remains were taken from the *Jamestown* by the pall-bearers, and placed in an open hearse drawn by six white horses, the bands playing a dirge in the meantime.

The procession moved at 11½ o'clock.

The flags of the public buildings, shipping, &c., were at half mast; many buildings were draped in mourning. Minute guns were fired, and the bells tolled during the entire march.

A shower of rain had laid the dust, and rendered the heat less oppressive than it would otherwise have been, and the streets were thronged with people.

The procession arrived at Hollywood Cemetery a 1 o'clock, and the military formed in a circle around the grave.

A dirge was performed, after which Gov. WISE delivered an address, giving a sketch of the life and services of JAMES MONROE, and the circumstances which led to the removal of his remains. He paid a high compliment to New-York patriotism, and made an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. REID, of the Presbyterian Church, when the coffin was consigned to the grave, and the cannon fired, and the ceremonies were closed.

The National Guards were escorted to the dining hall, where the afternoon was spent socially with the Richmond military. Speeches were made by Messrs. COCHANE, WISA, DUREYEA, LYONS and others.

The Seventh Regiment elicited unboun